The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,698—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time & Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Mail Daks, Places of interest Inland forming the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic in formation &c. &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 5 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th Octr.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Challew	5th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Challew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Parcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Febv.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berberevich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 155.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a TRIESTE	E. Mocozzi	5095	or about 25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 155.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viz Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1902.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,332	Negre	18th Dec. 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.
S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

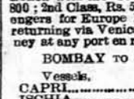
No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Nov. 1902.
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. KHALIF	1,633	Kopplstaedter	27th Oct. 1902
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	10th Nov. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	O'Swald	24th Nov. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th Octt., 1902.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

THE ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
5 and 6 pice per dram.
CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.
PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use
M. O. Fee and Postage extra.
ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.
M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

MYSORE COFFEE.
THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.
GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.
GUARANTEED PURE.
NO ADMIXTURES.
In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.
REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.
SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,
¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.
5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5-4.
A 7-lb. Cannister " for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

A PERFECT SMOKE.
THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3½ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.
Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.
WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.
WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.
We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.
Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.
Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width. 56 inches.
CASH, RS. 525.
On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month. 24 " " 26 "

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	" 18	Set of 4 Insulators	" 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND
CATERERS,
HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO; SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS. (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles
MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)
Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
FOR
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.
It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."
I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.
I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.
JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad
This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.
PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late R. J. C. LORD, I. C. S., must apply to EXECUTOR, care of Collector of Satara, before 28th November, 1902.

NOTICE.

RESTORATION OF WATER SUPPLY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the WATER SUPPLY, which was CURTAILED from the 22nd instant, will be RESTORED from the morning of the 25th instant.

C. C. JAMES, M. Inst., C. E.,
for Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, 23rd October, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client, BAI DIWALIBAI, wife of BHAIDAS SHIVDAS, has contracted TO PURCHASE the undermentioned property from Messrs. MOOLJEE OOMERSEY and CULLIANJEE OOMERSEY.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and such claim shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the North side of Girgaum Back Road leading to the Girgaum Police Office, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-four square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 296, New No. 2012, Old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 2-7491, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. Ward No. 6519, and Street No. 77, and is bounded on the East by the property of Dinanath Gungadhar, on the West partly by the property of Dr. Framji Shapurji and partly by the property of Dadabhai and Peeroshaw Cawasji Hormusji Gandheebhoy, on the North by a Sweeper's Passage of three feet in width belonging to the premises hereby granted but to be used in common by the owners of the above premises and the owners of the adjoining premises which with the premises now being described formerly belonged to Burjorji Maneckji deceased and by the property now or late of Dinshaw Jamsedji Bottlewalla, and on the South by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Bai Suraj and other tenants and are now in the occupation of the said vendors and other tenants.—Dated at Bombay this 23rd day of October, 1902.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DHAKLIBAI SITARAM SUKHTENKER, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my Client, Mr. ISSACK MUSSA, and that any person having any claim in to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, trust, possession or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Batty Field land, situate at Mahim, on the Northern side of the Elphinstone Road, without the Fort in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one thousand and three hundred square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 171, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East by the property of Burnay Gaspar, on the West by the property of Balloo Jussoo Patell, on the North by the property of Muccoon Gazur, and on the South by the ground of Govind Can Patell.—Dated this 24th day of October, 1902.

MANCHERSHAH R. VAKIL,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the BOMBAY AGENT, N. G. S. Railway, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at his Office up to 12 NOON on the 26th NOVEMBER, 1902, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system for the year 1903, commencing from the 1st January, 1903.

2. Stores to consist of—

	Approximate requirements.
Coconut Oil, best	32 tons
Castor Oil, best	128 „
Kerosine Oil, 150°, Snowflake	3,312 gallons.
Do. 125°, Anchor Brand	12,648 „
Mineral Oil suitable for Lubricating Machinery, Engine parts and Axles	60 tons.
Cotton Waste, No. 1, best	40 „
Kerosine Oil, Bulk	27,530 gallons.

3. Quotations to be for delivery free on trucks, Wari Bunder Station, Bombay.
4. The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes.
5. Empty Cocoanut and Castor Oil Casks will be returned free.
6. The Agent and Manager reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items in the same Tender.
7. Forms of Tender can be had on application to the Bombay Agent, on payment of one Government Rupee.
8. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Annual Contract Stores," and a deposit of Government British Rupees 200 (two hundred only) must accompany each Tender, otherwise the Tender will not be considered.
9. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of five per cent of the value of the contract.
10. The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railway.
Secunderabad, 9th October, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R. M. RAILWAY.

COLONEL H. D. OLIVIER, R. E., having RETURNED from privilege leave of absence has RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent with effect from the forenoon of 22nd October, 1902.

By Order,
A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1902.

CIGARS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE FOR CASH

A Traveller's Consignment of High Class DUTCH HAVANAS

Manufactured by Dresselhuys and Nieuwenhuysen.

19 Boxes of 50 Ping Pong	at Rs.	55 per 1,000
9 Boxes of 100 Specials	„ „	65 per 1,000
9 Boxes of 100 Queen's	„ „	70 per 1,000
9 Boxes of 100 Regalies	„ „	100 per 1,000
19 Boxes of 50 Aristocratas	„ „	120 per 1,000
19 Boxes of 50 High Life	„ „	180 per 1,000
9 Boxes of 25 Vanderbilt	„ „	350 per 1,000

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20, Mount Road, Mazagon.

FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.

For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.

QUEEN'S ROAD SHOW ROOMS.
No. 5-12.
AGENTS: LAURIE & MARNER, LD.,
COACH BUILDERS, LONDON.

JUST LANDED

FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.

CARRIAGE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

It is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

PEGAMOID CLOTH.

We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 'West View' near Sassoon Dock, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing room cabinets, bed room single and double door almyras rich table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, eight day clock, first-rate pictures in frames, cooking utensils, etc., the property of J. MORRIS, Esqr. Architect, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted circular brougham.
1 chestnut Arab horse, 14-1 hands, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 country-bred mare, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 black waler gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.
The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman—
1. handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Lowjee Castle, Parel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, table and hanging lamps, one mandoline in case, one Kodack camera, one large size folding camera with lense, one Winchester rifle, one double barrel 12 bore gun hammerless, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Mrs. C. COLLORA, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Rescott and Co.'s Stables, Gowalia Tank Road, the following horses:—

1 brown waler gelding, 16 hands, 6 years, broken to single and double harness.
1 brown waler mare, 14-3, 6 years, broken to harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-2, 5 years.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-1, 6 years.
1 bay waler gelding 15-1 7 years, broken to harness.
1 brown waler gelding, 15-2, 6 years, broken to saddle.
1 brown waler gelding, 15-1, 7 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 chestnut waler gelding, 15 hands, 6 years, broken to harness.
1 thorough-bred waler mare, 15-2, 4 years, unbroken.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in first-rate order, table, hanging and wall lamps, large carpets, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. HERBERT, I. M. S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 12, 11, 11B, and 117, Charniwadi Lane, Nos. 189-193, Lohar Chawl Street, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 1 and 2, 21-23 and 25-27 (1), Autobawadi Lane, Nos. 9-11, 42-46, 59-60 and 48, Patakwadi Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart I., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly consisting of three separate pieces of land) with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, in the Sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,625 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, partly by the property of Pestonjee Framjee Darji, partly by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee Khatoke, and partly by the property of Motlibai, widow of Maneckjee Nowrojee Wadia, on the west by Hornby Row aforesaid on the north partly by the property of the said Pestonjee Framjee Darji, partly by a Sweeper's Passage, and party by the Parsee Fire-temple called or known as Dadyseth's Agiary, and on the south partly by the property of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Sethna, partly by the property of the said Jamsetji Framji Khatoke, partly by the property of the said Motlibai, widow, partly by the property of Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha, partly by the property of Cowasjee Eduljee Mody, partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondee, partly of the property of Bezanjee Allbless, and partly by the property of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, and which said piece of land, messuages and hereditaments were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 10-12, and are now assessed under Nos. 2127, Hornby Road, and No. 10-12, Bomonjee Lane, and Ward Nos. 1385 and 1390, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 186, 188, and 189, Collector's new Nos. 5041, 5045, old Survey Nos. 1258, 1252 and 6, and new Survey Nos. 9398 and 9395, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBHARWADA.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the last will of Neerabai Mulgaokar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, consisting of a large four storeyed chawl, situate on the western side of Koombharwada in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2958, New No. 9910, Old Survey No. 195, 223-5 and New Survey No. 4937, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7667, and Street Nos. 206-208, and bounded on the east by Koombharwada Street, on the west by sweepers passage, on the north by the property of Raja Ajary, and on the south by the property of Daya Poonja.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th October, 1902.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ONE CASE AMERICAN ASSORTED CARRIAGE READY-MIXED PAINT.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Frank M. Stephens, trading as Messrs. J. A. Williams and Co., Professional Carriage Builders, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay—

1 case of American assorted carriage ready mixed paint, quick drying.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. and on account and at the risk of Narandass Kanji, the following goods :—

Ex. s. s. Nubia.

H-MG-28—667-7—7 bales 1,395 pieces } 24—24½ yards, 45 in-
859-900—2 bales 398 pieces } ches, 4 lbs. Grey.
Ex s s Eden Hall. Buff Ends.
1471-73—3 bales, 588 pieces 1200.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almirahs, side-board, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing table, hat and book stands, iron safes, new Brussels carpets.

1 upright iron frame piano by Squire and Longson, of London, in good order.

AT 2 P. M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 3 CASES REFINED SAACCHARINE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. Stanley Smith and Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., Ld., of Apollo Street,

3 cases each containing about 110 lbs. of Refined Saccharine, 555 times sweeter than sugar.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHAIK ALLY JANJEEKER STREET AND OLD JAMLEE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Heerjee Sewjee, Ghellabhai Samnidas and DamjeeVeljee, trading under the name of Valjee Soonderjee, the transferees of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Atmaram Kanoba, and also on account and at the risk of Kaikhusru Burjorjee Choksi in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of July, 1892, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Cursondas Vallubhdas of the other part, and in the transfer of mortgage, dated the 18th day of October, 1901, and made between the said Kaikhusru Burjorjee Choksi of the one part and the vendors of the other part the undermentioned landed properties, viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls erected and standing thereon situate, lying, and being at Shaik Ally Janjeeker Street, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts, but now containing by admeasurement 411 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Shaik Ally Janjeeker Street, on or towards the East by the house of Gopal Pracjee (formerly the house of Dawood Jetha), on or towards the South by the house of Gopal Hurichand (formerly by the house of Ruttonbai, widow), and on or towards the West by the Old JambleeStreet, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 198 and new No. 1570 and Survey No. 743 and New Survey No. 2410, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old Street No. 21 and New Street Nos. 23 and 25 and 295, 303, and Old ward No. 1462, and New Ward No. 1463 and which said premises are now in the occupation of Maruti Tookaram Patel and Purshotum Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situated on the east side of Old Jamblee Street and the west side of Cooleywada Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Cooleywada Lane, on or towards the East by the house of Gopal Dadaji, on or towards the South by the house of Gayanoo Krishnaji, and on or towards the West by the said Old Jamblee Street, and which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 89 and New No. 787 and old Survey No. 753 and new Survey No. 2418, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 65, Ward No. 1381, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Maruti Tukaram Patel and Purshotam Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, Attorneys for the transferees of the Mortgagee, at their Office No. 18 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sargent House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware by Reed and Barton, rich crockery, Treacher's glassware, square piano by Richard Lipp and Son, ladies and gent's bicycles half plate camera by Lancaster, perambulator, Persian and Brussels carpets, ice box, iron safe, pictures, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, 1 D. B. B. L. fowling piece by Lancaster, 1 D. B. B. L. rifle by Webley & Son, S. B. 12 bore fowling piece, &c., the property of A. C. BOWDEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 28, Mount Road, Mazagon, next to Hasanabad, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., wind proof lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of W. LAYTHORPE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant Officer's Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, hand sewing machine by Singer, ice box, cooking stove, wearing apparel, books, garden pots, lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. C. BOWYER.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Wilderness" Dockyard Road, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, rubber tyred bicycle wheel victoria, rubber tyred Balli cart by Stephens, both in very good order, wind-proof lamps, Bussels carpets, table ornaments, pictures, garden pots, etc., the property of HUGH SEALY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. J. E. P. White, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, hand bag, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Meherji Johnstone & Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery and platedware, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, incandescent gas hanging lamps, double door iron safe by John Lord with Chubb's lock, hand and foot sewing machine, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined French plush, cabinets, wind proof lamps, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of A. S. HAYAM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 22.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	93 3/8	= plus 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	100	=
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	=
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/4	= plus 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 5/16	=
2 months hence	23 5/16	=
Spot in New York	50 3/8	= —3/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	=
Berlin „	20·45 3/4	=
New York Demand	4·85 3/8	= plus 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	=
6 „ „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	=
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= —1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	=

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 pr ct	= plus 3/4
7 day market loans	2 1/4 pr ct	=

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 19·40 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 1·70 do. Bombay.
„ 8·90 do. Madras.

Rs. 30·00 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Minimum ra[illegible] received 2 per cent. Average rate 15·96.

Total amou[illegible] sold during week... ..30,00,000
Amount to [illegible] allotted next week .. 40,00,000
Extra allo[illegible]nts, Bills on Bombay, 2 lakhs at 1s. 4d.

Rapeseed Y[illegible]w Cawnpore 36 3-8. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Ton[illegible]t.

Liverpool [illegible] Market closed quiet Surats quiet Manch[illegible] quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4·70-4 Sold [illegible]eculation and for export 500. Imports 24,000. [illegible]rivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	[illegible]-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·47	4·44	4·43	4·42
—2	—1	—1	—2
Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·43	4·43	4·43	4·44
—1	—2	—2	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	56,000
Do. last year	67,000
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
„ Continent	3,000
Mid-Uplands	8 11-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·59 plus 13
Do. do. March	8·43 plus 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-8 plus 1-16
Futures month of Jan.	8·26 plus 9
Do. April	8·33 plus 9
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd October 1902 :—

Cotton	467	bales.
Wheat	2,354	cwts.
Linseed	2,550	„
Rapeseed	954	„
Gingellyseed	7,108	„
Poppyseed	937	„
Groundnuts	15	„
Castorseed	1,428	„
Rice	1,578	„
Myrabollams	8.31	„
Cottonseed	1,642	„

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	125
Shanghai 30 „ „	169
Japan 30 „ „	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	98·15
1st Settlement	98·14
2nd do.	98·10 to 98·11

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	9	3
Forward April-May	8	4
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	5	9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	5	15 to 6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	6	2
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8	1
Forward April-May	7	9
Castorseed—Tone firm.		
Ready	24	12
Forward April-May	25	12
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jan. Feb.	36	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandesh ready	41	
15 per cent. Mxd., Dec.-Jan.	40	8
25 „ „ „	39	8
50 „ „ „	38	
Black Kutnee	34	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	15,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·50	4·47	4·46	4·46	4·46
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 4	plus 3
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·46	4·46	4·47	4·47	
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3		

COTTON.—The market continues dull, with prices, if anything, a shade easier than yesterday, notwithstanding the rise in the home markets. The enquiry is very limited with buyers and sellers unable to come to terms. The turnover at Colaba to-day has been on very small lines.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The dates are altered on account of holidays from Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th instant, and 1st proximo, to Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the 29th and 31st instant, and 1st proximo.

DEPARTURE OF A GUNBOAT.

The American Gunboat, Isla de Lugon, Lieutenant Commander J. C. Colwell, which arrived here from Colombo on the 9th instant, will sail to-day for New York via Karachi.

THE "N.-C. Daily News" of the 6th September says :—The Imperial Sedan Chair use by the Emperor on his way to the Temple of Heaven was one of many curios offered for sale by Messrs. A. Neubourg & Co. Appeals to the patriotism of the Chinese purchasers brought a price of 11 taels only for the chair, but other of the lots, which consisted for the most part of spoil from the Peking palaces, fetched higher prices. A set of beautiful drawings, said to have been made by the members of the Imperial family with their finger nails, found a purchaser at 60 taels, while 50 taels was forthcoming for an elaborate square of Imperial embroidery in gold. The same amount was asked for a small blood-stone vase, and also for a large one in cloisonne dating from the China Tah dynasty. Beautifully embroidered Imperials robes and skirts averaged from 30 to 50 taels apiece, but the strippings from fugitive and dead Boxers, uniforms and weapons alike, went quite cheaply for a few taels each. Among the numerous josses offered, the largest, a massive brass image, was sold for 50 taels; 45 taels secured a magnificent tiger skin, while a couple of leopards so far from rivalling their cousin in value, were knocked down for two taels apiece. Historical interests as well as intrinsic beauty brought seven taels each for four porcelain plates belonging to the Chingloong dynasty. Other Imperial relics included a white jade seal and a brass cup of the Gobi dynasty, each of which realised 10 taels.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SULLIVAN—October 18, at Umballa, the wife of Veterinary Captain H A Sullivan, A V D, of a daughter.
SILBERRAD—October 10, at Clovelly, Mussoorie, the wife of C A Silberrad, of a daughter.
WOODLEY—October 21, at 1st Roye Ville," Royapuram, Madras, the wife of Mr Charles H Trist Woodley, Mercantile Marine Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NIGHTINGALE—MARTYN—October 17, at Hardwicke Church, Mysore City, by the Rev G W Sawday, assisted by the Rev E W Thompson, M A, the Rev A E Nightingale, of Shimoga, to Florence, second daughter of the Rev Alfred Martyn, of Halifax, Yorks.

DEATHS.

COCKBURN—October 14, at Dehra Dun, of diabetic coma and carbuncle, John Cockburn, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Partabgarh, aged 50 years.
THORN—October 20, at the General Hospital, Madras, of heart-disease, Edward M Thorn, of Bristol, Assistant, Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., aged 23 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m., Sun sets 5h. 32m., High water, 4-4 m, 4-53 m., Low water, 11-27 m. 10-58a.,
P. and O. steamer Oriental, with the English Mails of the 10th instant, due to arrive at 2 p. m.

ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.—The cycle track will be reserved this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per transport Ionion, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Thursday, the 30th inst.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—On Wednesday Vishnoo Bayajee, a Hindu lad aged 12, residing with his brother, a goldsmith in Kamatipoora, picked up a bottle containing sulphuric acid from his brother's shop and drank a dose of its contents under the impression that it contained liquor. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. His brother being a goldsmith he had kept the acid for business purposes.

MURDER OF AN INFANT.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Chandree and Sundree, women, were charged with the murder of an infant and with abetment of murder.—Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.—It appeared that while the husband of the first accused was in his native country, she carried on an intrigue with one Bhicoo Mahadu, in Bombay, for some time. Early on the morning of the 9th instant a policeman on duty on the Kalbadevi Road observed the second accused passing along with a bundle under her arm. When questioned by the policeman, she replied that she was carrying bread. On suspicion, the policeman searched the bundle, and found in it the dead body of a newly-born child. She was placed before Inspector O'Kiefe, to whom she made a statement. In consequence of which the whereabouts of the first accused were discovered.—Dr. Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, on examining the dead body, extracted a piece of cloth, rolled up into a little ball, from the throat of the child. He examined the first accused, and under his orders she was removed for treatment at Cama Hospital. Both the accused were committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

CHEATING A SYCE.—Before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Cassum Imam alias Cassum Mahomed, a Mahomedan, having a record of two previous convictions against him, was charged with cheating Chandoo Ballco, a syce, employed in Mr Oomer Jamal's stables, in respect of Rs. 60. The evidence showed that about a month ago the accused went to the complainant at his stables and informed him that he had a cart for sale; that he had a quarrel with his father and wanted Rs. 80 for the cart. The complainant agreed to buy the cart for Rs. 80, and paid the accused Rs. 60 in four instalments. He then asked for the cart. The accused said it was at Parel, and asked complainant to put his clothes on and accompany him thither. The complainant went in to dress and, on returning, found the accused had disappeared. He searched for the accused, and about four days ago found him at Bhendy Bazaar and made him over to the police. The accused admitted having cheated the complainant and spent the money, except Rs. 5 which were found in his possession. He also admitted two previous convictions—one for cheating and one for theft.—He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN BOMBAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Aldridge, of the Kamatipoora section, charged Vishwanath Bhowani, a manufacturer of fireworks, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, with doing an act endangering human life. It appears that the accused had only a license for possession and sale of fireworks. On Wednesday morning an explosion took place in a room situated to the back of the accused's shop. There were five persons making detonators, namely Sadashive Pondrinath, aged fourteen; Luximon Ramkoo, aged thirty; Bala Bapoo, aged fifty-five; Sakoobai, a woman, aged twenty-five; and Chandri, a girl, aged ten. All of them sustained injuries in consequence of the explosion. They were all conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where Bala, and Sakoobai, woman, were detained for treatment as their injuries were serious. Bala died in the hospital subsequently. Sakoobai's right leg was shattered and had to be amputated. The remaining three persons were allowed to go home after their injuries had been attended to. It was stated that the explosion must have been caused by the injured woman Sakoobai throwing a detonator rather forcibly amongst a lot of twenty-five detonators. The case was adjourned pending the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest regarding the death of Bala Bapoo.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LD.

The following is the report of the directors of the above company to be submitted to the shareholders at a meeting on the 27th instant :—

The directors have now to lay before the share-holders their report, and also the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1902. The cotton crop during the season with the exception of Guzarat was a good one, and the result of the season's working has been satisfactory. The number of bales pressed in your factories amounts to 117,320 bales against 148,839 bales last year. Your Jaora Factory not being found to give satisfactory results, your directors decided to remove same to Katol; where they are erecting a press and gin factory, and hope for satisfactory results from same. Your new ginning factory at Agra and press and gin factory at Shirpur together with the rest of the factories have worked satisfactorily during the season. Including Rs. 33,398-10-5 carried forward from last year's account. The profits of the years amount to Rs. 3,69,043-0-5, from which your directors have written off and set aside to reserve fund account Rs. 90,000, depreciation account Rs. 60,000, fire insurance account Rs. 11,719-13-9, doubtful debts account Rs 8,466-14-2. From the sum remaining Rs. 1,98,856-4-9, your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 50 per share which will absorb Rs. 1,56,250 and the balance Rs. 42,606-4-9 will be carried forward to next year's account; out of this your directors ask permission to pay at their discretion a month's salary as a bonus to the Bombay employees. Your directors very much regret to have to report the death of Mr. Doongersey Bhimji, who had served on the Board for the past three years and in whose place they have appointed Mr. Megji Khetsey. Mr. H. C. Wright on his return from Europe was re-elected a director. Under clause 90 of the articles of association, Mr N. S. Glazebrook retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade		2	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	8	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	7	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worli			8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	"
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	2	22	96
Total plague deaths to date	120,612	100,138	
Same, date last year	24	28	108

A STORY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

A GEM OF BABU ENGLISH.

MANY wonderful epistles reach employers of labour in India, and the following is described by an important firm in Calcutta as the most curious they have received—

"Blessed art the Merciful : For they shall obtain mercy."

To the Superintendent of the
"Flotilla Co." Calcutta.
Dated Burisal, the 17th December.

Sir,—I am desired by the God, and not by any one of the fictious world, to write to you this letter and hope to be excused for the intrusion.

One morning having accompanied with my first friend thought, how to bear the expense of food and clothing, etc., of my large family members (which renders me a skeleton). I walked to the river side and saw a large crowd assembled there, while a steamship of the "Flotilla" Co. floated on the calm and quiet bed of the river; and issuing vapour with her utmost force as it saying, behold the powerful am I !

This made a rumbling sound which resound on all directions. The pour of vapour is a very strange one, in the twinkling of an eye he put herself to shore. The Kuli (cooly) rung the bell "ding dong dung" thrice, the passengers got on board the ship, justling each other and the crowd became thalned.

The ship was bound for Khulna. She sit as if dancing towards her destiny. I looked towards her with a wistful eye, and within a quarter of an hour she was out of my sight. The momentary joy which I felt, from these scenery plunged in the "ocean of dispair."

I sat then down on a Municipal iron bench casting door. Gentle breeze came ruling towards me and fanned me. The silvery waves tottering on the river bed playing with her favourable wind, and as if smiling and addressed me "pluck up courage, don't be disheartened. Behold ! how cheerful am I ?" After nine or ten minutes I entered the station house, and see there were many steamer servants were doing their duties. I was anxious to talk with or converse with one of officers about his employment but the "dispair" private me raising his hateful arm. I was stopped, but I looked upon the cheerful bed of the river I sympathised with his character, and asked the officer, in whose behind I stood, "What is the qualification and how can you got the employment." He said, what that, was commensurate to mine, and about getting employment he was recommended by some one. Iron in the midst of my rust "ocean of dispair" (which reigned on me absolutely); a bubble of hope smiled the e—I though—"If I be able to get a situation in this department; how happy would I be."

I had an internal intention in my heart from childhood to be admitted into the Railway Steamer Navigation department: but that intention was fast asleep for a long time, now getting a particles or sparking of hope, awakened: but for my bad luck, within an hour the foregoing bubble of hope was amalgamated with the "Ocean of dispair" which was a very melencholia for some time previous now opened his eyes and sat in my heart, (his throne) with his bosom friend and prime minister despotism.

I returned home, thinking good for nothing "something" on my way. On reaching home I took my sit on the side of purling stream, which is adjacent to my house, and was refreshing myself by seeing her freshness and cheerfulness.

The "Something" I doubt him myself that day. "The Goddess of sleep" appeared unto me and took me on her peaceful lap. Then I was fast asleep. I suppose at the dead of night. I dreamt a fearful dream—I was floated on the mounterous undeliating ways of a vast perilous "ocean of troubles," and by every fearful shock my heart had been scattered; that at first made my flesh creep, and my heart bled for my old father and for the other family members.

"There is no joy without alloy."

At that moment I dreampt another—an angel came down from eternal abode, and appeared unto me and took me on her lap and said with commanding tone: "Sqwall! keep silence" and according to the bid of the angel, Sqwall stopped. The angel then addressed me very plainly "My dear boy, don't fear go to the Superintendent of Flotilla Co., and express this without reserve to him his kind heart must be moved to your pitiable circumstances. "Thee who has a heart is moved at the distress of others." I was a dumb at the time and was only looking up with eyes blooming out in pleasure to the "Divine apperience?" now, I am obliged to act accordingly to the bid of the angel? I come with an anushring spirit of reverence to you and sacrifice myself wholly on your feet. Do you wish to push me? and set me aside? If you—matters little I must stick to you: Now how can you—?

Lord! I have not other means or any friend but you. Father is an old gentleman thoroughly decripited by the "old age." Mother fled away from the world once for all at my infancy.

Lord? I shall have to support nearly 20 members of my family but no means at disposal except your pity Lord: The faces of my brothers and sisters daily fading like the due drenched lotus; from the pinch of poverty. Lord you? are my parent and brethren, and pillar and support, and all nearest—in this world. "You must get me some employment in your Steamer Navigation Department."

I should consider it a high favour if you would be pleased to send a reply to this letter for which a postal stamp is herewith attached.

Copies of testimonials, as to my character, qualifications, and past service are herewith annexed for your kind perusal.

I remain Sir with warmest reverence,
Yours affly and faithfully,
"By Angel"
MOHENDRA NATH GUHA.

An official reply was sent to this applicant declining his services to which he replied as follows :—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant

As for the slip of paper you enclosed herewith I have the honour to inform you that the circumstances about which I wrote you happened truly, though not you say you ought not to retake such a character and I say it would be a thing of Examplary Character to instruct me as not to inform any one in such a way.

I don't wish to truble you any more, Forgive and forget and tear the petition to pieces.

Further I beg to say. Did I harm you? If you suppose I have the honour to draw your rapt attention towards the golden advice of the Christ (one of the greatest men that was ever produced in the world) "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also" and whosoever shall say "Thou fool shall be in danger of hell fire."

Yours faithfully,
MOHENDRA NATH GUHA.

"On receipt of this letter enquiry was made regarding the slip referred to, and it was elicited that the babu who had despatched the official letter had enclosed a slip on his own account which read as follows :

"We dont want d——fool like you."

TRIBAL DISPUTE IN SEISTAN.

WE described very briefly a few days ago the dispute which had arisen between Afghan and Seistan tribesmen regarding water-rights on the Helmand, and showed that a small Commission might have to be sent from Quetta to settle points at issue. Some further particulars of the matter may not be without interest. Under the old Goldsmid demarcation the Perso-Afghan frontier was drawn in a straight line from the peak, Malik Siah Koh, to a point on the Helmand River below the most northerly of the Afghan bunds built for irrigation purposes. The idea was to give the groups of Afghan villages east of the Helmand fair water-rights and yet to prevent them from completely controlling the stream, as the Seistanis in the Nasirabad district depend on flood water for much of their cultivation. The Helmand, it should be noted, loses itself in the swamps between Nasirabad and Lash-Juwain. In normal years there is water enough and to spare for everyone, and the tribesmen on either side of the border live amicably enough. But this summer there has been an extraordinary drought all over Baluchistan, Western, and Central Afghanistan. The Helmand, which rises in the Hazara country, west of Ghazni, has been very low for months, and no great floods have come down. Hence the Seistanis have had no water for their inundation canals and they have suffered in consequence. They would not believe that their Afghan neighbours were almost in as bad case, and accused them of erecting fresh bunds. As a matter of fact the British authorities ascertained that so far east as Rudbar, eighty miles from the Persian frontier, the bed of the Helmand was dry. If further investigation could have been made there is little doubt that the river would have been found to be only a thin stream as high up as Girishk. The Amir's authority is very shadowy away on the borders of the Registan Desert, but if he sends a Commissioner to investigate the matter at the same time that a British officer is specially deputed for a similar purpose, a binding agreement could probably be made.—"Pioneer."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th instant a letter was read from the Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, forwarding copy of a Resolution passed at an official meeting held on the 16th Sept. recording sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,271 of the cost of signalling arrangements at Colaba Station and at the Sassoon Dock Level-Crossing near the South entrance to the Colaba Station Yard. The Agent forwarded a plan and estimate for interlocking the Port Trust gate on the South side of the Level-Crossing, which is a portion of the work included in the above estimate, and requested the Trustees' approval to the expenditure of Rs. 375 in connection therewith being charged to the Trust.

The Engineer and the Traffic Manager reported that the proposal appears to be a fair one and that the Railway Company may be asked to carry out the work as early as possible.

The Board therefore sanction the expenditure of Rs. 375 to the debit of Bunder Contingent Works.

SIDING ACCOMMODATION AT CARNAC BUNDER.

The Secretary submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 1st July 1902, sanctioning the Engineer's proposals for increasing the siding accommodation in Carnac Bunder Siding Road, estimated to cost Rs. 3,696.

The Traffic Manager recommended with reference to this Resolution that the dead-end of Carnac Bunder additional siding be extended across the Argyle Road to meet the main line siding, so as to form a loop, and that the extension be check-railed, observing that the use of the Dock sidings for despatch of traffic is constantly increasing and that the extension proposed will be the means of greatly reducing shunting operations across the Frere Road which is of great importance, and adding that the loop will also be a great benefit to the Railway Companies by reducing shunting work.

The Engineer reported that the probable cost of making the new siding for iron into a loop will be Rs. 1,892 and that the work will greatly facilitate the bringing in and taking away of wagons and do away with a good deal of shunting across Frere Road.

The Board sanctioned the expenditure to the debit of the grant for Bunder Contingent Works.

THE KITSON LAMPS.

The Trustees' Resolution on the 29th July approved the recommendation of the Docks Committee to purchase two Kitson's lamps at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and give them a thorough trial in lighting the Dock Wharves for night work. In a letter dated 9th October 1902, the Engineer reported that in May last Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas at his request fixed two Kitson's 1,000 C. P. incandescent oil lamps on the mast at Victoria Dock entrance to try if they would be suitable to light up the entrances at tide time in place of the present electric lamps, that the trial, which was witnessed by the Port Officer, the Dock Master and himself, was satisfactory, the lamps giving a very good light and comparing favourably with the electric lamps on the other two masts. He proposed to substitute two Kitson's lamps on each mast at the Victoria Dock the total cost the six lamps amounting to Rs. 2,075 including fixing. The Engineer further stated that the average annual cost of working the present electric lamps is Rs. 1,643, while the estimated cost of working the incandescent oil lamps for the same number of hours is Rs. 580, which means that the savings in two years would pay the original cost of the lamps.

The tender of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for the supply of the lamps referred to was submitted and it was resolved to sanction the expenditure against the grant for Dock Contingent Works.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th Oct. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 10th Oct. 1902.	For week ending 10th Oct. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 10th Oct. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	516	17	518
Do „ out of	11	517	17	532
Do transported	11	372	16	354
Do attended to	1	31	1	33
Do warped	2	25	1	21

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

Thursday.—The weather is slightly disturbed in Baluchistan where rain has fallen in Chaman and Quetta, both reporting half an inch. Unsettled conditions are extending into North-West India and skies are cloudy in the West Punjab and Upper Sind. The storm in the Bay is apparently approaching the Coromandel Coast and rain has increased in South India and on the East Coast, Cocanada and Cuddalore have received 2 1-2 inches, Tinnevelly two, Madras 1 1-2, Negapatam, Trincomalee and Colombo one inch. The minimum or night temperature was last night in considerable to very large excess in Baluchistan, West Punjab and Sind. It was 18 degrees above normal at Jacobabad and 15 degrees at Quetta.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23RD OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Cotton arriving in small quantities, quality inferior. Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking general.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants shedding bolls.

Khangaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton picking partially begun. All crops doing well.

Julgaon.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Broach.—Bright, fair weather; little cold; seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and maturing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Sowing of wheat commenced.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls, but want more rain, Crop estimates reduced owing to absence of later rains.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton prospects much improved. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. Gradients are moderate in the south and slight elsewhere. Pressure is high in the north and low in the south.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while they continue to be very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of the normal at Jhansi, Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Karwar, and Secunderabad, and the minimum 5° to 13° in the Indus Valley and at Ajmer, Neemuch, Indore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Malegaon, and Ahmednagar. The temperature ranged from 98° at Deesa to 59° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Madras, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Belgaum, Bijapur, Aurangabad and Malegaon. Humidity shows a small but general rise at most stations in the Madras Presidency.

Rain.—About an inch and a half fell at Madras, about an inch and a quarter at Colombo, nearly an inch at Negapatam, and light to moderate showers at Indore, Cochin, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Weather.—A vigorous cyclonic circulation of winds exists on the Coromandel Coast and heavy rain was falling this morning at Madras. The extent of cloudiness and the area of rain have both increased in Madras. The barometer is slowly falling on the Coromandel Coast, and it is probable that an area of low pressure exists to the E.S.E. of Madras in the Bay, where weather seems to be squally and unsettled. More rain is to be expected in the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain T P Babb, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,534 tons, Captain E W Peck, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, &c, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar and South African ports, with a general cargo and 939 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain J S Hutchison, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr H E Stapleton, Mr F Hogan, and 8 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1961 tons, Captain A C Turner, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Lieut R Vaughan Wynn, Mr E Yergensen, Mr Barrow, Captain R O Lloyd and Lieut Hunt and 51 extra crew as deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

2 Torpedo Boats		
H M S Fox	Capt F S Pelham, R N	Cruiser
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp	Cruiser.
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall	I G T Str
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine

IN THE STREAM.

Ionian	Brown	Capetown....24-10 Transport
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G J Baugh	Indian Marine
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Isla de Luzon		Lt-Comdr J C Colwell	American M-of-W		
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Pachumba	544	Hodgson	Karachi		M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Phillips	China		P & O Co
Nerbudda	1961	Honywood			M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Benton	London		P & O Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
Bengal	2733	Valentine	China	5-11	P & O Co
Rasmora	2162	Kennedy			W & A G & Co
Islanda	3360	And?rson			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran	Calcutta		T M & Co
Okhla	3436	Skinner			M M & Co
Ranee	3634	Craig			T M & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			Bombay Co
Okara	3439	F—heldrick			M M & Co
Assyria	969	Trouson			M M & Co
Virawa	2158	Hutchison			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Colenso	2532	Stickell	Karachi	26-10	F M & Co
B	Warora	2565	Peck	Calcutta	24-10	M M & Co
D&E	Ockenfels	2314	Szywaneski	Karachi	28-10	G & Co
G	H M S Persens		Comdr E R Pears			Cruiser
H&J	Alslaby	1798	Wahlqist	Fleetwood	24-10	R A Willis
K	Haidari	2390	Hill	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
L	Akber	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	29-10	H C Joosub
M	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Chitagong	30-10	H C Joosub
P	Yola	2246	Shallis			K N & Co
Q	Khalif	1035	Koppestaller	Zanzibar	29-10	A Strandes

30 Ton Crane.

	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jeddah		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Indravati	513	Mahmed	Mangalore	24-10	Shp'd & Co
	Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Karachi	25-10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
4	Secundra	2610	Dewing	Zanzibar	27-10	M M & Co
8	Imperatrix	2353	Bellen	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
10&11	Sinai	2784	Etienne	Marseilles	25-10	M M & Co
12&13	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	1-11	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Robertson	Karachi	24-10	M M & Co
15	Aberlour	2747	Murray	Hull	5-11	T M & Co
16	Dunolly	2127	Nicol	Antwerp	27-10	F M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Virawa s	Hutchison	Calcutta
23	Kilwa s	Hirst	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Pemba s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Oceanien s	Rimes	Marseilles
	Vindobona s	Cobal	Kobe
	Tirol s	Bretfeld	Shanghai
	Nevasa s	Tyrell	Zanzibar, &c
	Britannia s	Turner	Liverpool, &c
	Itaura s	Babb	Calcutta, &c
	R I M S Hardinge	Baugh	Aden

The steamer Warora, Captain Peck, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Oriental, for London.
„ Pachumba, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct 20—Str Claverley, Wigley, New Port Monmouthshire, 26th August.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 20—Strs Kapurthala, Malda and Nippon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Arrived from
19	Rheinfels	Bremen
19	Clan Fraser	Glasgow
21	Bhundara	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 23.

The P & O Company's s s Persia, with the outward Mails of the 17th instant left here at 1 a. m. to-day.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Capri left Singapore for Bombay on the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—3,459 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.
Nankin s—171 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 200 cwt turmeric M M Essabhoy; 42 bales hemp, D R Choksey; 508 cwt mustardseed, M Valabdas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—120 bales hemp and 552 bundles coir yarn, Tyabjee and Co; 1,640 cwt castorseed and 5,499 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Aberlour s—13,370 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fulwell s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat bran, N Futtehally and Co; 12,000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 127 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 500 cwt ajmaseed, Volkart Brothers; 905 cwt gum, J Premjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dunolly s—1,000 cwt rapeseed and 1 000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 717 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 cwt gum, G Sojpal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—400 bales twist, J David; 68 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 96 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 bales twist Gill and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—19 cwt bysabole, P F Talati; 35 cwt kismiss, 14 cwt fennelseed and 7 cwt genda horns, M M Essabhoy; 50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th October 1902.

1. No. 1 Company will parade in the Town Hall Compound to-morrow (Saturday) for Company Drill. Fall in at 4-45 p.m. sharp.

Dress :—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn.

2. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued from the Fort Head-Quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-Quarters on nights of Drill.

3. Leave of absence for six months has been granted to Gunner E Harrison, from the 16th instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.

THE following donations have been received :—

	Rs.
The Standard Oil Co. of New York	30
Mr. H. E. Harrington	5
Mr. Rustom P. Talyarkhan	5
Mr A. J. Billimoria	3
T. M.	1
Amount previously acknowledged	143
Total Rs.	187

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NOTICE.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & COMPANY, has taken over the CHARGE of ANDERSON & COMPANY'S BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, at Bellasis Road, from 22nd OCTOBER, 1902.

H. Sulleman Abdool Wahed & Company will as heretofore carry on the business of ANDERSON & COMPANY.

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There are at present 150 Arab Horses lately landed in the Stables.

New batches of Arab and Walers Horses consignments expected weekly.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902.

SOME JEWISH CUSTOMS.

THE advent of the Jewish new year was made the occasion for the publication of a series of papers dealing with the persecuted but ever-flourishing race, their manners and customs. A tradition of the synagogue makes the new year the anniversary of the creation of the world—that is, the completion of creation and the eve, therefore, of the first Sabbath. The only discoverable ground upon which this tradition is based appears to be the dicta of certain Rabbinical wiseacres, who say that at no other time of year could there have been ripe fruit in the Garden of Eden, and therefore an apple for Eve to pluck. To prepare the devout for the new year a ram's horn is regularly sounded every morning in the Synagogue during the four weeks preceding the festival, but not on the last day of the old year. This intermission, we learn, is due to the ancient belief in the personality of Satan. According to the Rabbi Yacob Ba'al Hatturim, the author of the "Four Codes," which form the Canon of the Synagogue, the horn is not blown on the day before the New Year, in order that "Satan may be puzzled" and not know what is taking place. Satan, it seems, lies in wait to prevent the intercessory notes of the Shofar from reaching the Creator. He hears them and keeps his look out for a month. When the sound ceases the day before the actual festival, he thinks all is over and goes off, not knowing that it will be resumed the next day, which is the first of the actual New Year; and thus his evil intent is thwarted. The blowing of the horn is a ceremony in itself. After the morning service, and the reading of the Law portion for the day—the story of Abraham's trial and Hagar's expulsion—the minister, in his white shroud, stands in front of the reading desk. On each side is stationed a lay representative of the congregation, holding the white-mantled scrolls of the Law, with their silver bells. The official who sounds the horn places himself near the reader, with the Shofar hidden under a snowy covering. In low, clear tones he recites the blessing of the Creator, who "ordained the sounding of the trumpet." Then the congregation repeat, after him, verse by verse, the forty-seventh Psalm. Now the official draws out the Shofar, the minister turns to him, and one by one calls out the names of the notes to be sounded. They are in threes "Tekiah, Shevarim, Tekiah," then "Tekiah, Terua, Tekia," and lastly "Tekiah Gedolah"; a note long drawn out, of peculiar shrillness and sharpness strange, and even distressing, to the Western ear. On these occasions it is customary to discard black clothing of all descriptions. The synagogue is drape in pure white. It is an ancient custom of the Jews for the bride on her wedding-day to present to the bridegroom a complete set of the white-cotton shrouds in which he will some day be wrapped for interment. At the New Year celebration every married man who attends a synagogue attires himself in his shrouds, removes his shoes from his feet, and draws his talis or praying scarf over his head. The aspect of an assembly of Jews garbed in these cerements is said to be something more than singular.

One of the most instructive of the series of studies we refer to is that which treats of Yiddish life in the East End of London—principally as revealed in the Jewish newspapers. "I am looking for my husband," reads one of the advertisements. Said husband has left wife and children for some time; his wife has, however, managed to build up a good business which is too much for her to carry on alone. If the husband will return and assist, well and good, if not will he send her a divorce? This divorce is not recognised by the law of the land. But it is by the Jewish Eastenders. It is the so-styled Rabbinical ghet, the modern equivalent of the Biblical Bill of Divorcement which a husband, under the Mosaic dispensation, could hand to his wife, and so get rid of her. But for all practical purposes, so far as the Yiddish residents in East London are concerned, this ghet is as effective as though it were granted by the highest tribunal of the Empire. The Jews throughout the Czar's dominions are said to have the privilege of their own marriage code, and a divorce under Rabbinical prescription is a divorce a la Russe. The woman can marry again there, and return to England, where her second union, being valid in Russia, is regarded as valid in England. And, says the writer, if the woman should elect to stay in England there are scores of East End Rabbis, who, for a consideration, will undertake to re-marry either of the sundered parties according to Yiddish custom in what is known as Shtille Hupa, or sometimes a Saturday night marriage. Numbers of foreign Jews, arriving in England, have left their wives behind them and do not mean to send for them. They make up their minds to marry again. But we are told the authorities of the United Synagogue are stringent in such cases, and always write to the place whence an applicant comes before issuing a marriage licence. Hence, as may be understood, the immigrants fight shy of the Chief Rabbi's office. Their religion prevents their marriage at a Registrar's office. So they go to an East End Rebbe, who for a consideration is ready to arrange a marriage. He calls together a congregation of ten adult males, and the two to be wedded appear before them. A simple formula is uttered, and the two "are as firmly united according to the Jewish law as if all the Chief Rabbis in Europe had assisted." These marriages are termed "Saturday night weddings," because they are generally performed on that night, it being the one free evening for most Jews, and the one in which the Rebbe is most easily able to collect together his congregation of ten.

The Jew puts away his wife as easily as he marries her, but it seems there are many singular formalities connected with the giving of a "ghet" and the preparation of the Yiddish Bill of Divorce. Although the husband is the sole and only party who can sanction or make the release, he cannot either prepare or write the document; nor—perhaps fortunately on occasion—can he serve it on her personally. The Bill has to be inscribed and got up in accordance with innumerable Rabbinical prescriptions. A certain prescribed formula must be used in a definite order. It must be folded and then endorsed according to certain other ordinances, and, lastly, when folded and finished it must be cut and disfigured in a manner traditionally handed down from Talmudic times. Then, we learn, it must be given to a special messenger, who in due course delivers it to the woman with a recognised formula. The fee for arranging a ghet depends upon the standing and reputation of the Rebbe employed. East End Rebbes are occasionally men of considerable attainments, but often of questionable antecedents. As a rule though, writes the correspondent quoted, "Their learning is limited to the dry-bones of Rabbinical formula, picked up, as a parrot does speech." In their characters they are said to show a singular combination of foxiness with the outward piety suggestive of the ghetto-bred Hebrew, and it is their lack of principle which puts it in the power of the Yiddish husband to make money out of divorce. Says the writer: "A man who knows how to divorce wisely and well can amass a small capital in the business. I do not say this is done often; but it does occur, and a good deal more frequently than outsiders are aware." Every year scores of youthful Muscovite husbands, tired of wedded life, go over to England, leaving their wives behind. In such cases it is quite a common thing for the father of the deserted girl to follow in the hope of arranging for a "ghet" so that she may be enabled to marry again in the event of the husband refusing to return. As a rule, these men are open to persuasion, and an offer of cash down generally secures the desired release. Mr. Zangwill has given us many illustrations of life in the "ghetto," but few more realistic than those in the columns of the London daily press which we have here referred to.

SEASON AND CROP PROSPECTS.

DURING the week for which the latest reports have been received regarding the progress of agriculture in India there was again a fair amount of rainfall, though the light sprinkling which were recorded in some places showed that the force of the monsoon was abating and that very little more rain might be expected. In some parts of the central and southern districts of Madras a heavy rainfall was registered, and elsewhere it was fair to good. In some districts, however, the supply of water for purposes of irrigation is still hardly adequate. Ploughing and sowing continue, and the harvesting of early crops has also been taken in hand. There was rain in most of the districts of Bengal proper, but elsewhere in that Presidency the fall was light, and the Burdwan, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions generally require more rain. Prospects are still fairly good, and a commencement has been made with the sowing of the spring crops. In the Punjab some rain has also fallen, and the attentions of agriculturists appear to be divided between the harvesting of the autumn crops, the picking of cotton, the sowing of the spring crops, and ploughings for wheat. The crops on unirrigated lands are in bad condition, and the yield of the autumn harvest in such districts is stated to be below the average. Insects have attacked the millet and cotton in some districts. There has been no change in the prices of food-grains, and there seems to be plenty of fodder. A few light showers also fell in the North-West Frontier Provinces where active preparations are now being made for the spring crops. The Central Provinces report quite insignificant and local showers. However these have benefited the rice tracts of Seoni, Mandla, and Drug, and the early autumn crops in parts of Raipur have also been favourably affected by the slight rain. Rain is urgently needed everywhere for the rice, which in some parts is rapidly withering. Jowari has also commenced to suffer from the drought in some districts, and the immature crops need an immediate supply of rain. The other autumn crops are doing well. Harvesting is proceeding in Rajputana, where the prices, of food grains are falling, and in Central India agriculturists were also very busy. In Baroda the improved condition of affairs is indicated by the falling off in the numbers on relief. Kashmir reports rising prices and conditions seem to be favourable in Nepal. In Burma and Assam the weather has been seasonable.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROSPECTS.

RAIN continued to fall during the week ended on Tuesday last in all the districts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country, Guzarat, with the exception of the Panch Mahals, has now received an adequate supply of moisture, and the only districts of the Presidency which complain of an insufficient water supply are the unirrigated areas in the Province of Sind. In the latter province, however, the reports as a whole are not discouraging. The river at Kotri is nearly twice as high as was the case last year—a marked difference as compared with the state of affairs earlier in the season. In the Karachi district the mung crop is suffering from the drought, but harvesting of rice, of bajri, and of jowari is proceeding apace. In Sukkur also agriculturists are busy with the kharif harvest, though they complain that in one taluka insects have done some damage. Locusts have attacked the standing crops in Larkhana, where the rice harvest is also in hand. The damage done by these pests is not yet serious, however. In the other districts of Sind conditions appear to be satisfactory, though locusts and other insects are very busy. As has already been mentioned Guzarat is now satisfied with its water supply, with the exception of the Panch Mahals. There more rain is needed for the late sown rice and kodra crops; and the rats have done some damage. All over Guzarat the harvesting of bajri and jowari has been taken in hand, and the standing crops are reported to be doing well. The Konkan received a fair amount of rain during the week, and this additional supply of moisture was very acceptable after the break. The harvesting of the early crops has commenced. In the Deccan the crops are flourishing. A fair amount of rain fell, but Ahmednagar requires more. Poona at length announces that the water supply of the district is adequate for rabi sowing. Prospects are stated to be good. In the Southern Mahratta Country the young crops are thriving and cotton is doing well. The water supply is deficient in a few places in Satara and Dharwar, but elsewhere it is adequate. There have been but few variations all over the Presidency in the prices of food-grains.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THERE was a very satisfactory decline during the week ended Tuesday last in the death-rate of Bombay. The figures of the previous week were not encouraging, but it is pleasing to note that the rate has fallen to 47, a decrease of several points. The decline, however, does not appear to denote a direct improvement in the general health of the city, but is simply the result of a decrease in respiratory diseases owing to more favourable climatic conditions. The total number of deaths in the city last week amounted to 705, a figure which is considerably below that of the same period of last year and the mean for the corresponding periods in the past five years. As has been mentioned there was a considerable decrease in mortality from diseases of the respiratory system. However, the figure is still much higher than it should be being greatly in excess of last year's total and also exceeding the five years' average. But again the figures in respect of phthisis were a big improvement on those registered formerly, and thus there is very little disparity between the figures when the deaths under the head of phthisis and of respiratory diseases are considered together. The most unsatisfactory feature of the week's mortality was the increase of plague. Last week 134 deaths were registered from this disease; and that figure discloses a state of affairs which is very little improvement upon conditions in the city at the same time last year. In Mandvi there were 29 cases, Umarkhadi and Dongri reported sixteen cases each, and Kamathipura reported 12. There is evidently good reason for the anxiety displayed by the Health Officer as to the necessity for preventive measures, and it is to be hoped that his suggestions will be adopted. Another new feature of the week's mortality is the increase of deaths under the head of diseases of the digestive system. There seems to be a certain amount of dysentery and diarrhœa in the city, and altogether 76 deaths were recorded from diseases of this class. The decline in the prevalence of fever was very noticeable. Only 50 cases were recorded during the week, and this does not amount to half of either last year's total or the average of the five years. Mandvi was again by far the most unhealthy district of the city, but there were several other districts of the native town which returned exceedingly high figures. Amongst Europeans there were 6 deaths, and this was equal to a death-rate of 25·42 per thousand per annum.

REPORTS from Kabul show that famine threatens several parts of Kandahar Province, due to the long continued drought this year.

THE members of the Police and Irrigation Commissions have left Simla, and will begin their work in the Plains a few days hence.

THE movement of Turkish troops in the Aden Hinterland does not seem to promise well for the demarcation operations, which have been suspended for months. It was known that Turks had drafted several regiments towards the border, but these had remained stationary all the summer.

WE understand that Mr. Stephen Wheeler, formerly Editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette," and author of an excellent little biography of the late Amir of Afghanistan, has been selected to write the official account of the Coronation ceremonies at Delhi, and will arrive in India accordingly early in December. It was Mr. Wheeler's father, Mr. Talboys Wheeler, the historian, who wrote the official account of the Imperial Assemblage in 1877.

IT is interesting to learn, says the "Englishman," how the attention of wealthy men in America is being directed to Mission work in India as a profitable investment of the funds which they set apart for benevolence. We have already noted the generous gift of a lakh of rupees by Mr. John Wanamaker, who visited India last cold season, for the educational work of the Presbyterian Mission at Allahabad. We now hear of another which is of more special interest to Calcutta. We learn that a wealthy layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America has pledged to Bishop Thoburn the munificent sum of 100,000 dols. for the Bengali educational work of that Church in Calcutta. The whole amount is to be paid within five years, and the first payment will be made in 1903.

ACCORDING to the "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent the Amir is fully determined to assist the Government of India in securing peace in the Upper Kurram Valley, where the Jagis have raided several times and come into collision with the Turis, and in one instance with the Kurram Militia patrols. Habibullah has no love for the Jagis, who broke away from Afghan control last year, migrated temporarily into British territory, and eventually had a sharp fight with an Afghan outpost on the Peiwar Kotal. A little time ago he was said to intend deporting a number of the most restless families to the Hazarajat and settling them there. His Highness will probably now hold his hand until a joint enquiry has been made into the position on the spot. This is certainly the best way of settling these petty border disputes, where questions of grazing-rights attain undue prominence and lead to annoying conflicts. The correspondent speaks of special officials being sent to the Peiwar Kotal from Kabul, so we are not likely to hear of more Jagi raids.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 21st was 705, giving a death-rate of 47·24 per annum per thousand as against 50·32 the corresponding period of last year, and 51·30 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 49 died from fevers; 134, plague; 1, small-pox; 21, measles; 2, cholera; 4 leprosy; 50, phthisis; 68, diseases of the nervous system; 136, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 43, still-born; 77, old age and debility; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 339; Hindu low caste, 94; Musalman, 152; Parsee, 26; Jew 3; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 4; European, 6; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 413 as against 319 the corresponding period of last year, and 254 the average over the past five years

SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR.

THE "BOND" POINT OF VIEW.

ONE of the greatest evils in party politics is that they tend to divide the people of a country into two distinct camps. When the average man throws in his lot with the one or the other side he is apt to allow himself to take for granted that every action of his own party is good and every action of the other bad. In this belief he is confirmed by the attitude of the party newspapers. With his ham and eggs every morning he absorbs his political breakfast from the columns of a journal which will tell him of the prowess of his party heroes and the iniquity of their opponents.

Never in any country have party politics been more accentuated than in Cape Colony to-day, writes the Cape Town correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." The two sides hate each other with a bitter hatred. It is no longer a question of the "Progressives" on the one side and the "Africanders" on the other. The Progressives call themselves the "Loyalists" and their opponents the "Traitors"—usually "Damned Traitors." The Africanders describe themselves as the "National" or "Patriotic" party, and their opponents as the "Rand Jew Gang." And, strange to say, in all these expressions, exaggerated as they may be, there is a certain amount of solid truth.

To avoid the heated language of party politics, however, and deal with the question in a cold-blooded, unbiassed manner, it resolves itself mainly into a question between the farmer and the business man—the dweller on the land and the dweller in the city. The farmer, as is well known, is, as a rule, a Dutchman, and the city man is not, although, of course there are many exceptions to both rules. As far as Cape Colony is concerned, the difference is not one of race pure and simple. It is not merely a case of English versus Dutch; for among the strongest supporters of a British policy are Dutchmen. Not only is the "loyal Dutchman" to be found scattered all over the country in the hotbeds of disloyalty, but he sits in Parliament at Cape Town. You can see at the present day in the House of Assembly one of these Dutch members whose loyalty to the cause of Imperialism has survived a severe sjamboking at the hands of his political opponents.

Again, you will find plenty of men of British birth in all parts of the colony who are out-and-out Bond sympathizers. In Parliament, Mr. J. X. Merriman, who practically leads the Dutch party, is an Englishman, and with him now, body and soul if not in name, is Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Nonconformist Premier, who, in the presence of the Governor the other day, told a deputation of Dutch loyalists that he disapproved of people who demonstrated their loyalty. Again, we have the local Chief Justice, Mr. Rose-Innes; the Attorney-General, Mr. Graham; and other prominent English politicians, who, without being disloyal to the British Crown, are certainly not advocates of a strong British policy. If, however, there are many Englishmen, in and out of politics, who are opposed to British ascendency in South Africa, it is quite certain that there are no Dutchmen here who have any sort of patriotism as Dutchmen. With the exception of the few political wirepullers from the Transvaal and Orange River Colony who endeavoured to secure Dutch sympathy during the war, South African Dutchmen give no more thought to Holland as their mother country than they do to Patagonia or Kamtchatka.

If the Dutch in South Africa hate the English—and there can be no question as to the fact that the effect of the war has been to excite racial animosity in Cape Colony to a very high pitch—we have, at all events, the satisfaction of knowing that their hatred for other foreigners is greater than their anti-British feeling.

THE POLICE OF THE BOND.

The Bond leaders are fully aware that South Africa cannot run alone for many years to come, and the last thing they would wish for would be to transfer their allegiance, such as it is, from Great Britain to some other Power. They would have all the benefits which accrue from British protection without making any sacrifices in return. A practical, selfish, and sound theory, if you can enforce it. "Power without responsibility" is the watchword of the Africander Bond, and they have attained that position by their majority in the Parliament. This has been secured to them by their compact with Sir Gordon Sprigg, by means of which he obviates being turned out of office for just so long as he will govern on Bond lines.

The Africander, the disloyal Dutchman, or whatever you may like to call him, has no wish to see the British Empire broken up at the present day. The war has taught him one thing, and that is that he must not look for friends outside England. He even goes so far as to maintain—and the English community here are convinced that in this he is speaking the truth—that he would be prepared to fight for the British Empire if it were menaced by a foreign foe. On the other hand, he is prepared to fight against the British Empire politically and diplomatically to secure his supremacy in South Africa. He considers that it is his country, and that he must have the government of it. It is openly stated by the more rabid of the anti-British community that in a few years we are to have the war all over again on a much more severe scale, and there are not wanting pessimistic Englishmen who will tell you that it is bound to come.

Whatever ground there may be for such a theory, it must be a mistake to place, as we have placed, the political power in the hands of the party who express themselves in such a manner. The Bond party boasts that it was they who organized and prolonged the late war; that while we may have temporarily beaten the Boers by our numerical strength, our dead weight, and our money, we have not fought, beaten, or injured in any way our real opponent, the Bond. We have, they tell us, damaged one of the branches of their organization, but we have left the root intact, and are doing our best to strengthen it. They derisively laugh at us for having been "obliged to buy peace from a few farmers for three million pounds," and the triumphal entry of the Boer Generals into London, and their reception by the British public, are commented on in a manner which is found extremely galling to loyalists here. The loyalists who have suffered, and in many cases who have lost everything, who are boycotted by their neighbours in the country districts, by the storekeepers, and by those who might purchase their products, and who have no redress from the local magistrates, the Premier, or the Governor, are repenting bitterly of their allegiance. A prominent financial Englishman here, who was among the most ardent of those who raised Volunteers during the recent war, said to me the other day, "The next time it happens we shall none of us take up arms again. We shall be tacitly loyal, perhaps, but we have learned that open loyalty does not pay if you have to live in the place after the war." And that is an opinion that one hears every day everywhere out here.

THE POSITION OF THE LOYALIST.

Whether it would actually come to this if war were to take place, one cannot say, but it expresses the condition of mind in which the ordinary loyalist finds himself as the result of what is usually described as English leniency after the war. As a matter of fact, he uses an entirely different expression in describing it, for our leniency to our enemies has resulted in the direct of cruelty to our supporters. And of all of these the Dutch loyalist has been and is the greatest sufferer. This would not have been the case had we a local Government with a loyalist majority. No one was more surprised than the Bond leaders when they found that after the war there was to be no suspension of the Constitution. It never entered their heads that the Imperial Government, after all the sacrifices it had made in blood and money, would thus play into their hands. A new comer to South Africa in conversation with a Bond man might well imagine for the first five minutes that he were talking to a perfectly loyal subject of the Empire. The Cape Colony Africander will tell him that he has the greatest respect for Great Britain, and that he has no wish to abolish British rule; that the war was a very terrible affair, and that in entering upon it England was misguided. Self-seeking capitalists, notably the "Rand Jews," the De Beers Company, and the Chartered Company, misled poor old John Bull, who blundered into a war for their benefit and at his own loss.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

THE CHENCHOW MASSACRE.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFICIALS DEMANDED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The British Consul-General at Hankau has demanded the execution of the military official immediately responsible for the death of the missionaries at Hunan and adequate punishment of other officials.

LORD KITCHENER IN ROME.

HIS VISIT TO KHARTOUM.

Lord Kitchener arrived in Rome this morning.

He has visited the sights.

He is staying with Sir J. Rennell Rodd.

He arrives at Assuan on the 31st October, at Khartoum on the 4th November, leaves Khartoum on the 12th November, and visits the Blue Nile.

He will probably open the Gordon College.

He embarks for India on the 19th November.

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

NEW POLITICAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Richmond Ritchie has been appointed Secretary to the Political Department (India Office) in succession to Sir William Lee-Warner.

EXCISE ON INDIAN COTTON GOODS.

PROPOSED ABOLITION.

Mr. H. C. Richards, M. P., speaking at Finsbury, strongly advocated the abolition of the excise on the Indian cotton mills and thus removing a standing monument for native agitators.

THE TRANSVAAL LOAN BILL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Ritchie, speaking in the House of Commons, said it was not intended to introduce the Transvaal Loan Bill this session.

THE BOER GENERALS.

RETURN TO LONDON.

The Boer Generals have returned to London. They said they did not intend to presently seek an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, who certainly will not take the initiative.

De Wet sails for South Africa on the 1st November.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

PARLIAMENT OPPOSED TO SALE.

The Danish Parliament has again rejected the sale to America of the Danish West Indies.

CARNEGIE'S GOSPEL.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION OF EUROPE.

WORK FOR THE KAISER.

ASCETICISM FOR THE BRITISH.

Mr. Carnegie, on the occasion of his receiving an honorary Degree at St. Andrews, made a remarkable speech. He urged the Kaiser to use his influence to create a United States in Europe on an industrial basis. This system alone is able to conquer fresh markets and repel the American invasion.

He predicted that England's iron will be practically exhausted in twenty-five years, America's in sixty to seventy years.

America has already displaced Great Britain as the foremost nation in wealth and commerce.

He urged the British people to reduce their drink and tobacco bills and abandon rude sports. He believed that after painful but salutary lessons the British people would become happier and freer from degrading tastes.

THE DEVONPORT ELECTION.

GOVERNMENT GAIN.

The result of the Devonport election is as follows :—

J. Lockie	3,785
Brassey (Liberal)	3,797

constituting a Unionist gain.

[The election at Devonport was occasioned by the death of Mr. E. J. C. Morton, who had represented the constituency along with Mr. H. E. Kearley since 1892. In 1886, Devonport returned two Conservative members, but the position was entirely reversed in 1892 ; and in the succeeding elections of 1895 and 1900 the Radicals maintained their hold on the constituency. It was, therefore, regarded as almost certain that a Radical would be again returned, but apparently the local influence of the Conservative candidate has told more effectively on the result than even the opposition to the Government's Education Bill. At the last election Mr. C. Lockie, the new member, was one of the two Conservative candidates, and the figures of the poll were :—

Mr. H. E. Kearley (R)	3,626
Mr. E. J. C. Morton (R)	3,538
Mr. C. Lockie (C)	3,458
Mr. F. Mc. Goodheart (C)	3,394

Aggregate Radical majority 312.]

CIVIL OFFICERS' POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

The following postings of Executive Engineers returning from leave are notified :—

Mr. J. H. White to the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway ; Mr. C. J. Cole to the North-Western Railway ; Mr. C. F. Sykes to be Deputy Consulting Engineer, Burma ; Mr. E. T. Faulker to the Eastern Bengal State Railway ; and Mr. F. G. R. Dawson to the Agra Delhi Chord Railway.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES AT POONA.

POONA, OCTOBER 23.

Interesting night manœuvres were carried out by the 19th Bombay Infantry last night near Bapdeo Ghaut. The regiment acting as escort to the convoy was expected to cross the Ghaut during the night. Two companies of the 7th Bombay Pioneers in undress uniform played the part of the Afridis, and attacked the convoy briskly, while it was negotiating the Ghaut. The whole affair had a most realistic appearance, the 16th Bombay Infantry in the end getting their convoy safely through in spite of the opposition. The night was a clear one, and a number of officers were out to watch the operations.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

THE MULLAH'S ALLEGED ALLY.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

One hundred Soudanese and one hundred Sikhs are leaving Mombassa for Berbera.

The "Pester Lloyd" has received a letter from Karl Inger, the Austrian ex-officer mentioned in connection with the Mullah, showing that he is at present at Buda Pesth

Major Swayne's force has arrived safely at Bohotte.

General Manning telegraphs from Berbera on the 22nd instant that Major Swayne's force retired on Bohotte. He was not attacked when retiring. The situation is consequently more satisfactory. The telegram, however, said "do not cancel the orders for the dispatch of the Punjab Regiment as further developments must be awaited. All the wounded are doing excellently."

The detachment from Aden arrives at Berbera to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

Captain Alexander, 41st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and four officers, one medical officer, and 290 men of the 1st Grenadiers left Aden for Berbera last Tuesday in connection with the Somaliland disturbances.

A wing of the 23rd Bombay Rifles accompany the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers in the R. I. M. S. Hardinge leaving Bombay to-day for Aden.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR SOMALILAND.

EMBARKATION AT SASSOON DOCK.

As ordered by the Army Headquarters, the two regiments of Native Infantry, namely the 23rd Bombay Rifles and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, were embarked on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge yesterday for active service in Somaliland. As already announced the troops will proceed by the Hardinge as far as Aden, at which port they will disembark. It is not yet decided which of the two regiments will proceed into the interior, but it is probable that the 23rd Bombay Rifles will be selected.

Although the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers were expected in Bombay at an early hour, it was not possible to bring the troops into the Sassoon Dock until the afternoon. The 23rd Bombay Rifles were marched from their barracks near the Crawford Market at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning and taken direct to the Docks, where they immediately embarked on the Royal Indian Marine barges, with their kit, and proceeded to the Hardinge which was lying out in the stream. Before proceeding on board a medical examination of the men was made by Major G. S. Thompson, I. M. S. The embarkation was supervised at the Dock by Major F. A. Hoghton, and Captain F. L. Vincent, D. A. A.-G. During the afternoon Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks visited the Dock. After the 23rd Bombay Rifles left the Dock, there was a long wait for the two troop trains bringing in the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers The first of these did not reach the Dock till 1 p. m. On being shunted on to the siding, the troops were detrained, and the usual process of the medical examination was continued, and arrangements were at once made to put the troops with their kit into the barges, which were in waiting to convey them on board. An hour after the arrival of the first troop train, the second followed, and the process of embarkation was carried as in the case of the first batch. The Hardinge after receiving the troops on board weighed anchor at about 11 p. m. and proceeded on her voyage to Aden. During the voyage Captain McPherson, I. M. S., assisted by Lieutenant J. H. Horton, I. M. S., will be in medical charge of the troops on board.

Instructions had been received in Bombay from Simla for the mobilization and despatch by the mail boat, on Saturday, of a Native Field Hospital for service in Somaliland. Accordingly a Native Field Hospital is being mobilised and will probably be despatched by the P. and O. mail steamer Oriental on Saturday next. The following are the names of the officers of both the regiments :—

2ND BOMBAY GRENADIERS.

Lieut-Col. G. W. Mitchell, Major H. S. Hazelgrove, Major D. Baker, Captain A. C. Edwardes, Captain F. L. Lloyd-Jones, Lieut. E. G. S. Trotter, Lieut. J. P. May, Lieut. Parker, Lieut. Majoribanks, Lieut. Balderson, and Lieut. Sime.

23RD BOMBAY RIFLES.

Major W. S. Delamain, Captain A. P. Shewel Lieut. G. B. Kidd, Lieut. G. E. Hardie, Lieut. W M. P. Sargent, and Captain W. C. Blair.

All officers of both the regiments on leave have been ordered to Aden.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

PROGRESS OF THE MEASURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent wiring on the 21st instant, states :—

The supporters of the Government are so far delighted at the result of the divisions on the Education Bill. There is still a great deal of obstruction, and it is expected that as soon as clause 8 has been disposed of the Government will consider the question of special measures to deal with it.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE EAST.

Simultaneously with the publication of the Russian note concerning Afghanistan, the correspondents of various London papers are reporting facts which point to a remarkable recrudescence of Russian activity in different quarters in the Near East.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

Sir John Woodburn arrived yesterday at Kurseong en route to Calcutta, and bore the journey well.

HONOUR FOR SIR HENRY COTTON.

Sir Henry Cotton will be invested with the K. C. S. I. at Buckingham Palace to-morrow.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

In addition to the business already announced for next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, will be the introduction of a measure to further amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE ARTS EXHIBITION.

UNIQUE DISPLAY OF CRAFTSMANSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 23.

The main gallery of the Exhibition Building was handed over on the 21st to the Exhibition authorities, the jewellery and loan collections courts being promised for completion on the 25th Dr. Watts arrived to-day to take possession, and immediately prepares the necessary internal fittings to receive the many exhibits. Many of these have already arrived and others are arriving daily.

We are assured by Dr. Watts that the question of lighting has at last been settled. The illuminating agent chosen will be either acetylene or the Washington light, and arrangements will at once be made for introducing it.

Dr. Watts expresses himself pleased with the central hall building. This is 240 feet long by 80 feet wide, and the roof is supported by three rows of lofty and massive pillars. The walls will be draped with choice carpets from Indian looms and from transfrontier districts, from Kabul, Quetta Herat etc. Beneath these will be ranged choice examples of door and wood carvings received from all parts of India. The wooden roof will be hidden beneath dyed ceiling cloths from Furrakabad, Lucknow, Agra, Muttra, Kathiawar, Cutch, Nagpur, Madras, and Jhansi. This will in itself form an exhibition of art dyes and calico printing.

The base of the numerous pillars will be fitted with seats draped with Baluchistan raiment. The eastern end of the building will be occupied by a magnificent example of Jodhpur sculpture in sandstone some 20ft high by 18ft wide and 5ft. deep, showing some exquisite doorways and freize work. The opposite or western end will be occupied by a similar structure in sandstone from Bharatpur. Against the wall a Travancore house in sections 16ft. by 10ft will also be erected.

Mr. Chatterjee of Calcutta has been generous enough to erect at his own cost a large greenhouse outside the western end which will be filled with choice selection of tropical plants. Thirty-six stalls have been provided for 150 expert native craftsmen who have been carefully selected from all India. They will give exhibitions of the highest form of their various crafts. The authorities pay the railway fares for these men to and from their homes, and also provide them with necessary huts, etc., here. They will also be allowed the privilege of selling their wares in the Exhibition without commission. In the different sections these men will show the weaving of textile fabrics, wood working, metal working, etc.

There are nine jewellery stalls in which over a crore's worth of purely Indian jewellery will be exhibited.

A press room will be provided, and each newspaper will be invited to send a daily copy of its publication.

A wise suggestion has been made by Dr. Watts that the Tahsildars of each town shall be invited to visit free of charge the exhibition in relays so that the educational value of the Exhibits shall be fully utilized throughout India.

The admission fee will be one rupee, season tickets being rupees 5. Cheap railway return tickets will be issued from railway stations in India, including admission to the gardens which contain numerous kiosks, where tea, coffee, cigars, or fruit may be obtained. A bandstand is also being erected.

It has been suggested that during the Durbar period illustrious visitors, either European, American, or Natives, who may wish to use the building for purposes of receptions will be given every facility for such use.

Dr. Watts expressed himself highly pleased at the result of his extensive tour throughout India. He considers the collection thus brought together will be unique in the sense that it will be a complete and an exhaustive Exhibition of the highest form of Indian art. Every precaution has been taken to exclude any article not of Indian manufacture. An immense advantage should result to Indian art in thus showing the world what Indian craftsmen can do. Further the exhibition only of the highest results of each particular craft should stimulate the native workers to equal or surpass the best work. Arrangement has been made for admittance of bona fide native craftsmen on certain days at two annas each.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

Assistant Engineer Lala Baij Nath is temporarily posted for employment in connection with the Delhi Durbar.

EVACUATION OF PESHIN FORT.

TO BE USED AS RESIDENCE.

The Peshin Fort is to be evacuated by the end of the cold weather and transferred to the civil authorities for utilisation as residence for the ex-Khan of Khelat.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. TILAK

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT.

HEARING ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY

POONA, OCTOBER 23.

The Tilak case being called on before Mr. Clements, Assistant Sessions Judge, to-day, Mr. Gadgil, barrister, appeared, in conjunction with Mr. Venkatrao, Public Prosecutor, on behalf of the Crown, and asked for an adjournment. Mr. Gadgil said he had only been instructed, and was absolutely unacquainted with the facts of the case, except from what he heard or learnt regarding it. As the case was a long and intricate one he asked his Honour for an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. Kurandiker pleader, for the defence, on being asked if he had any objection to the adjournment, replied in the affirmative, saying it was not in the interest of the defence to allow the adjournment. However he had an objection of a different kind to urge. This related to the question of jurisdiction of his Honour's court to try the case. In the notification published on the 27th August Government appointed Mr. Clements as First Class Magistrate in the district of Poona. Subsequent to this another notification was published appointing him Assistant Sessions Judge on the 9th October. A third notification was published giving him powers of a First Class Magistrate, in addition to those of the Assistant Sessions Judge Counsel argued that as Assistant Sessions Judge he was unable to take cognizance of the original cases, except when committed by the Magistrate, while as a First Class Magistrate he was empowered to try them. The position was anomalous as there was nothing in the case against the delegation of such powers to one and the same person.

Mr Clements overruled the objection and the case will be proceeded on Monday next.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT AT POONA

The tie between the 7th Bombay Pioneers and the 17th Bombay Infantry, in connection with the Delhi Hockey Tournament, was played to-day. The Pioneers were first to score, but the 17th Bombay Infantry quickly equalized. At half time the scores were one goal all. In the second period nothing was done. An extra five minutes were given. Captain Keelan of the Pioneers, the centre-forward, put a goal to his side. The 17th were unable to do anything. The Pioneers won by two goals to one.

The finals of the Bombay Command Hockey and Football Tournaments will be played in Poona some time in the first week of November.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ADDITION OF EXTRA MATCHES.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, OCTOBER 23.

The following extra matches have been added to this year's programme in the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Meeting:—

MATCH 44—Ladies' Nomination Match. Distance 500 yards. Prize—A gold bracelet, Rs. 90, presented by Messrs. Lund and Blockley.

MATCH 45.—Officers' Cup. Distance 250 yards. Targets—Ten Iron plates. First prize—A cup value Rs. 70 ; and second prize—A silver cigarette case, value Rs. 35, presented by Messrs. Thos. Vafiadis and Co.

The value of the Championship in match 12 has been increased. The first prize will be Rs. 100, second Rs. 50, and 3rd Rs. 30. In addition there will be two prizes of Rs. 20, four of Rs 10, and eight of Rs 5, and extra Rs. 100 has been given by Messrs. Charles Phillimore and Co. Cups have also been offered by Messrs Cutler, Palmer and Co., Boyce and Co., and Rustomjee and Co.

MATCH 46.—Native Officers' Competition (unlimited entries).—First prize—A pair of field glasses, value Rs. 40, offered by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. Another cup, value Rs. 80, has been offered by the Gold and Silversmiths Company for the highest aggregate best scores in each of the above matches, and a wrist watch will be given in matches 17 to 22.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23,

The Chitral relieved force arrived at Warai to-day, all well.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning arrived at Madras yesterday with details from Rangoon.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration has been conferred upon Major Nilly Benbon Reynolds and Captain W. E. S. McGregor, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

2nd-Lieutenant Murray, 1st Middlesex, joins the Staff Corps, Madras.

2nd-Lieutenant Smart, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, goes to the Bombay Command to qualify for the Staff Corps.

POONA, OCTOBER 23

The 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, will arrive in Poona about the 10th December and will camp until the departure of the Shropshire Light Infantry about the 14th February. The Oxfordshire Light Infantry will arrive in Poona about the 19th February, and go under canvas until the Royal Scots leaves for Kamptee about the 21st February.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, the following postings of officers, on arrival from England, are ordered :—Lieutenant W. A. Justice, I.M.S., and Lieutenant J. P. Cameron, I.M.S., to Secunderabad. Lieutenant J. H. Ferris, I.M.S., and Lieutenant D. S. A. O'Keefe, I.M.S., to Belgaum. Lieutenant J Forrest, I.M.S., and Lieutenant J. W. Illins, I.M.S., to Bangalore Lieutenant L. Hirsch, I.M.S., and Lieutenant H. E. J. Batty, I. M. S., to Rangoon. Lieutenant L. Rundall I.M.S., to Madras. Lieutenant E. C. C. Maunsell I.M.S., to Bellary.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ashby, on return to duty, becomes Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain H. F. Jacob, on return to duty, acts as Administrator of the Radhanpur State during the absence of Captain F. W. Wodehouse.

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., on relief, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, passed on the 18th September an examination in Kanarese and in Law.

Mr. H. Stanley, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, passed on the 18th September an examination in Gujarati.

The services of Captain H. J. R. Twigg, M. B., I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Jail Department.

Captain H. J. R. Twigg, I. M. S., to act as Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad, vice Captain G. C. Laing, M. B., I. M. S.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., on return to duty, becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., on relief, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, from the date of departure of the Honourable Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., and pending relief by Mr. Crump.

The services of Mr. S. L. Batchelor, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

Mr. H. D. Randall, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S., on return to duty, becomes Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., becomes Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I. C. S., on return to duty is appointed Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, L.C. E., on return from leave, is appointed Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle.

Mr. W. A. Wallinger, on return to duty, becomes Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar.

Mr. H. L. Newman, on relief, becomes Divisional Forest Officer W. D., Kanara.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell, on return to duty, is appointed Divisional Forest Officer, West Kandesh.

Mr. H. Murray, on relief, becomes Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough up to 29th August, 1903.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S., is appointed a member of the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations during the absence on furlough of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, I. C. S., has been permitted to resign.

The following appointments have been made :—With effect from 24th April, 1902, vice Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., appointed Third Grade Judge, Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., to be First Assistant, and Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant. With effect from 19th May, 1902, the date on which Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., reverted as First Assistant, Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant, and Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., to be Supernumerary Assistant. With effect from 11th August, 1902, the date on which Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S., reverted, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., to be First Assistant ; Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant ; and Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I. C. S., to be Supernumerary Assistant.

Colonel W. McConaghy, M. D., I. M. S. (Bombay), becomes Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon-General G. Bainbridge, M. D., M. R. C. P., I. M. S., retiring.

Captain J. H. McDonald, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., acts as Chief Medical Officer, Plague Operations, Bombay Presidency, in addition to his own duties, vice Major W. E. Jennings, M. B., C. M., I. M. S.

Dr. J. S. Fraser, M. B., C. M., becomes an Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay for the supervision of Plague Operations.

Mr. O. S. Martin, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, passed on 16th September an examination in Sindhi.

Mr. W. Ogden, Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General and Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, vice Colonel Waller.

Mr. F. G. Heaven, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

IN the Council Chamber of the Municipal Buildings, yesterday afternoon, a meeting was held of the Bombay Corporation, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presiding.

A QUESTION OF SEWAGE.

The Corporation considered the report of the committee regarding an alteration in the alignment of the low-level channel from Tardeo Flats to Worli Point. The report stated that the committee had come to the conclusion that the modified alignment referred to in Mr. Sheppard's letter of the 27th June was a proper one, and might receive the approval of the Corporation. The work was estimated to cost Rs. 13,72,120 or Rs. 23,052 more than the original estimate of the Corporation.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the report be approved and adopted, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Commissioner for information with a request that he should state how the expenditure is to be met.

The motion was carried without discussion.

A SPECIAL BENCH.

Mr. MacDonald moved that the consideration of the report of the committee appointed to consider the desirability of constituting in Bombay a special Magistrate or a Bench of Honorary Magistrates for the trial of Municipal cases be adjourned in order to give the members an opportunity of obtaining further information on the question. Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the Corporation had not yet had time to consider the matter.

Dr. Sukhia moved as an amendment that the report be approved and recorded, but his motion was ruled out of order.

The resolution was carried.

QUESTION OF HANDING OVER A WELL.

The Municipal Commissioner asked for urgency for the consideration of the letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, etc, regarding the site of a well on Hornby Road, required for the construction of Improvement Trust Offices.

Urgency having been granted, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter of the Collector regarding the handing over of the site of the well on Hornby Road required for the construction of the new offices for the Improvement Trust be forwarded to the Commissioner to take the necessary action, namely, to hand over the site of the well to the Collector, in continuation of the Corporation's resolution of the 6th October.

Mr. S. D Khote seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy did not like that the Corporation should part with the well. He said the Government should be made to see the feeling of the Corporation with regard to the well.

Mr Hormusjee Vakil moved an amendment to the effect that the letter from the Collector be simply recorded. He said the action taken by the Government was a very high-handed one. They were simply blocking up the two or three schools situated near the plot. He then pointed out the inconsistency on the part of Sir Bhalchandra, who only a few days ago opposed the closing of a well.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was his duty to carry out the wishes of the Corporation in regard to the well, but if Mr. Hormusjee's amendment was carried he would be left in the same position as before. The Corporation had referred the matter to him for necessary action, but what action, he asked, they wished him to take. He would like to know whether the Corporation desired him to hand over or refuse to hand over the site. The Corporation ought to say what was the action they referred to in their previous resolution.

Mr. Hormusjee said his amendment, under the circumstances, should be altered. It should be to record the Collector's letter and to request the Commissioner not to hand over the well.

The alteration was allowed.

Mr. Cama moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be allowed to take the necessary action as advised by the Municipal Solicitors.

The amendment not being seconded, fell to the ground.

After some further discussion, Mr. Hormusjee's amendment not to hand over the well to the Government, was put to the vote and carried by 17 votes against 10. It was carried as a substantive proposition by 19 votes against 8.

RETRENCHMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

The second ad-interim report of the committee of the Corporation on retrenchment of Municipal expenditure was subsequently considered. The report stated :—

"The committee originally appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report what retrenchments can be effected in Municipal expenditure without impairing efficiency, beg now to report as to the amalgamation of the Licensing Department with the Health Department.

2. After very carefully considering the matter and discussing it with the Commissioner and the Health Officer, the committee have arrived at the conclusion that such amalgamation is desirable. When the Committee first discussed the matter with him in July 1901, the Health Officer, Dr. Turner, then new to his work, although believing that in the interest of public health the License Department should be amalgamated with the Health Department, was of opinion that the Health Department would not have leisure to do justice to licensing work, and that their own proper work would suffer by the addition. But after a year's experience his views have undergone a change, and his mature opinion is in favour of the amalgamation as being to the advantage of both departments, quite apart from the possibility, which also exists, of a reduction in expenditure. The Commissioner likewise expects advantage to result from the two departments being joined into one, and advises that the amalgamation might be effected as an experimental measure. Accordingly, the committee beg to recommend to the Corporation that on sanitary grounds and grounds of convenience, efficiency, and economy, and in view of the Health Officer's opinion, concurred in by the Commissioner, the License Department be, as soon as convenient, amalgamated with the Health Department as an experimental measure. The Corporation will remember that up to 1890 licensing work was done by the Health Department, and that a separate Licensing Department was created in that year with the object of obtaining better control and increased revenue. Revenue-making, however, is not the object with which the Municipality are authorised to license certain trades, and, as regards control, the committee have no doubt that with the Health Department organised as it is at present, its control will be even more effective than that of the License Department, with its three inspectors and three sub-inspectors supervised by a Superintendent."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report be approved and adopted, and that a copy be sent to the Commissioner with the request that he should report in what manner the amalgamation is to be carried out and what saving is likely to result from it. He said that unfortunately the Committee was not unanimous, but he need not go into that. In reference to the minute of dissent by Dr. Katrak he might point out that at the first occasion he was in favour of the project but that afterwards he dessented from it. He had no doubt the Corporation were aware that the two departments involved were separated in 1889 during the time of Sir Charles Ollivant. The reasons assigned for the separation were that the Licensing Department did not work well under the then Executive Health Officer. Up to the last two years the revenue had increased, but during the last two years it had fallen. At the same time the expenditure had increased. The Health Officer was now of opinion that it was very likely that if the departments were amalgamated the revenue would increase and the expenditure would decrease. In the course of his answers to the questions of the committee the Health Officer had said that he thought the amalgamation would be to the advantage of both departments. He made no mistake as to the reduction of the staff, but was of opinion that there would be a great saving of clerical and other work. On grounds of sanitation, economy, and general convenience he thought the new arrangement would be satisfactory. There seemed to be a feeling amongst the councillors that the report was a little premature, but he felt sure in view of the information they had gained in the subject that it was not so. If councillors would consider this question with an open mind he was sure they would come to the conclusion that there was not the slightest truth in any agreement they might bring against it. He considered that the new arrangement would result in a saving of Rs. 6,000 clear.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinath was of opinion that amalgamation of the License Department with the Health Department was necessary. Such a step would be conducive to efficiency and economy. The Health Officer had also found by experience that the License Department should be transferred to the Health Department, as the amalgamation was sure to result not only in the saving but also in the efficiency.

Mr S D. Khote opposed the motion. He said it was not advisable to amalgamate the two departments until the Health Department was reorganised.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that the question was really one of efficiency, and not of revenue or economy. The reason why the Municipal act empowered the Corporation to license certain trade and factories, was with a view to bring them under their control for public safety and public health. That was the reason why that department existed. They had been authorised to levy fees for licenses, and the revenue derived from them should go to the support of that department only. He said the time had not come when they should amalgamate that department with the Health Department. He moved an amendment to the effect that the subject be postponed until the reorganisation scheme was settled.

Dr N N Katrak said the step suggested by the committee was too premature and should not be adopted.

(Concluded on page 6.)

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

CHANGING FASHIONS.

HOW TO MAKE A STOCK.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

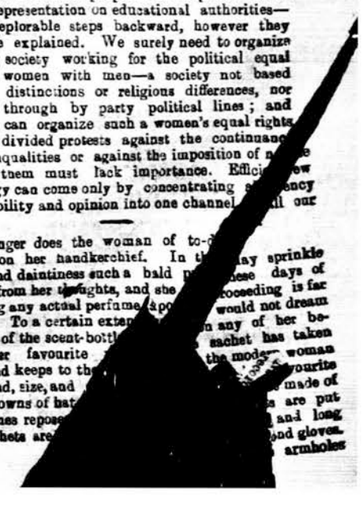
EVEN the well-dressed woman, who usually displays discrimination and taste, finds it a difficult matter to be always dressed suitably between the change of seasons. Perhaps the brightness and warmth of the sun will beguile her into wearing a thin, belated, summer frock, in which she shivers and feels terribly conscious of her blunder, during the rapid change of temperature which already takes place on these autumnal afternoons. Or possibly the advent of a frosty night and north-east wind will drive her to get into her winter furs, only to find that they not only feel, but look heavy and out of place among the delicate and gaily-tinted dresses that are still being worn. Then there are the strictly methodical members of our sex who do nothing by impulse, but conduct their dress, as, indeed, every other department of their routine, by rule of thumb. These estimable ladies stow away their summer garb and put on their winter clothes, or vice versa, in a solemn and decorous manner at precisely the same date every year, as on the 1st of October and 1st of May for example, quite irrespective of the height of the thermometer or the quarter of the wind. One need hardly say that their household fires are conducted on the same business-like principles As all the large shops are now displaying their novelties in autumn costumes, there is no lack of choice to suit all tastes and, indeed, most purses. There is nothing strikingly new as yet to record in cut or trimming, but possibly fashion is keeping a store of surprises for us until the real winter season sets in. The bolero seems to be holding its own, and the basque is still trying to come in, although little basques are now more affected than big ones for tweed dresses. The sleeves are as yet worn wide below the elbow, and strappings are more in favour than ever. Silk, or braid, is used for this purpose at present, but as the season advances velvet will be extensively used. In fact, we are threatened with a craze for velvet such as has not been seen for some time. There will probably be a run on velvet coatees, and velvet tea gowns and evening dresses have already made their appearance. The new velveteens are so beautifully warm and so delightfully soft that they can be used practically for any smart occasion.

With the approach of winter shirts for everyday wear of flannel or de laine have come to the fore. Last year our shirts were trimmed with lace, and many of them had transparent collars of lace ; but now a certain reaction has set in, and on the smartest flannel shirts to-day lace is conspicuous by its absence. Instead we have narrow boxpleats, strappings, and kindred trimmings, and at the neck which should be finished by a narrow band, a smart stock and dainty turnover linen collar are worn. Indeed, the adornment of the neck requires a good deal of consideration if we would have a smart appearance. Stocks are very easily made. The collar band should be cut exactly to fit, as in a dress bodice and covered with silk or satin, black for preference. Then have two ends of silk sufficient so that when starting from the back they can be tied in a bow or sailor knot in the front, according to taste. One end must be sewn closely on to the end of the collar, which, of course, opens at the back ; the other end must be merely attached to the collar at the top and bottom, leaving a space through which the end passes, thus making the stock perfectly neat. A fashionable way of tying the stock, and one very well suited to the slight girl with a long neck is to tie a short outstanding bow at the throat with ends reaching to the waist. Or, again, some prefer a short full bow with no ends. The best way to attain this is to make each end into a bow, so that when the stock is tied and arranged it appears to have a double bow on either side of the knot and no ends. Many delightful stocks are made of fancy ribbons. Caine, spotted satin, and checked ribbon all look well with flannel shirts. But the success of the tie lies more in its tying than in the material of which it is made. The tiny turn-down white collars which are a necessary part of the neck wear of to-day should be very narrow, and the lace or embroidery, whichever be chosen, should be of the best. There are charms, too, in the tiny lawn collar, with merely a hemstitched border, which can be easily made by the lady with deft fingers.

A Liberal lady-writer says :—Up to the present, the Women's Suffrage Society, which might have been supposed to be most actively interested in this Education Bill's proposal to withdraw from women the chief right as voters and representatives that they now possess, has made no movement about the matter. One of the Suffrage Committee members informed me, when I inquired what that society was going to do in the case, that "it is nothing to do with our movement." The withdrawal from women of their most important existing right in representative government is nothing to do with the Women's Suffrage movement. Assuredly the Women's Suffrage Society is greatly enfeebled and deprived of much of the support that its principles would obtain by being thus strictly and narrowly confined to the one object of asking for votes for women in Parliamentary elections. In America the strong National Women's Suffrage Association takes all matters connected with the public rights of women as its sphere ; the organization extends over every part of the country, and the leaders (that is to say, the holders of office) are so because they are elected periodically by the vote by ballot of those whom they represent. The result is that there all the opinion that exists in the community in favour of placing men and women in an equal position before the State is organized and focussed, and so made an effective force. The sentiment and opinion that exist here in favour of political equality between men and women is diffused ; much of it is not drawn into organization at all, because there are no annual conventions and no real elections for committee and officers to make individuals feel it worth while to unite with the Society ; and instead of one strong society for securing political equality in all respects for women with men, we have several seeking different details.

It is perhaps not surprising, she continues, that we make no progress. There are, doubtless, more causes than one for this failure to advance, but that we have failed to make any progress—that we have, indeed, retrograded—during the last fifteen years, is only too clear. The failure of Parliament to pass an enabling Bill to make it certain that women were eligible to be county councillors, directly it was known that the judges declared that the Local Government Act had failed to fulfil the certain intention of its framers to make women so eligible ; the removal of the right which women have had from time immemorial to sit upon vestries, when those bodies were turned into borough councils in London ; the insulting devices by which the Women's Suffrage Bill has twice been prevented from coming to a vote in the House of Commons ; and now this proposal to deprive women of direct representation on educational authorities—are all deplorable steps backward, however they are to be explained. We surely need to organize one strong society working for the political equal rights of women with men—a society not based on social distinctions or religious differences, nor ploughed through by party political lines ; and until we can organize such a women's equal rights party our divided protests against the continuance of old inqualities or against the imposition of new forms of them must lack importance. Efficiency and energy can come only by concentrating [illegible] force of ability and opinion into one channel, and our

No longer does the woman of to-[illegible] scent upon her handkerchief. In t[illegible] luxury and daintiness such a bald p[illegible] removed from her thoughts, and she [illegible] of putting any actual perfume [illegible] longings. To a certain exte[illegible] the place of the scent-bott[illegible] choses her favourite [illegible] colour and keeps to th[illegible] every kind, size, and [illegible] in the crowns of hat[illegible] narrow ones repose [illegible] Tiny sachets are [illegible]



of dresses, the lining of coats. Large ones are hung up in wardrobes and kept in boxes, drawers, and cupboards. Sachets are quite easy to make. Choose your favourite colour, buy enough silk for as many sachets as you want, buy sachet powder with the perfume you prefer, and set to work. They may be elaborated and made beautiful with the addition of narrow ribbon and lace and embroidery. The one point to remember is not to mix the perfumes and not to have them strong; the faintest scent is all that is necessary; more than this defeats its own end and marks its wearer as lacking in daintiness.

How many women must have read with indignation the excuses offered from the bench by Mr Justice Walton to a murderer who deliberately cut his wife's throat for sending the criminal to prison for six months in the second division. The Judge declared that if he could consult his own feelings alone he would instantly release the murderer! The man asserted that his wife was unfaithful to him, and defied him when he remonstrated with her. No evidence that would for a moment have been received in the Divorce Court was presented of the truth of his suspicions or the veracity of his assertions as to his wife's callousness to his entreaties. But we may suppose, for the sake of the argument, that it was all true—have we, indeed, come to the point of its being declared from the Bench that a man is to be apologised to for receiving a sentence of six months' imprisonment, under specially indulgent conditions, when he deliberately cuts the throat of an unfaithful wife? Such an encouragement to brutal, lordly husbands to judge their own wives and sentence them to capital punishment when they bring in a verdict in their own cause of guilty of infidelity seems atrocious. If such is the attitude of a Judge towards a wife-killer, who can wonder at the lower order of men availing themselves of the ready excuse of jealousy for cruel, premeditated murder? Sometimes one envies the women who are callous to any wrongs that they do not personally suffer—it is too sickening to feel the infamous truth of things.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, October 3.

The strict manner in which the "Sawbath" is observed by the Scotch, and the stupidity of the Post Office is shown in an article appearing in "Truth". It gives an account of a rural postman who does a six miles journey out and a six miles journey home between Stirling and Blairdrummond. Every week day a bicycle is used, but on Sunday the journey is covered per foot. On being questioned why he discarded the cycle on Sundays, he explained that he was only allowed to use it on the week days and, as absurd as this explanation seemed, on enquiry it proved to be correct. The decree of the postal officials was, that Sundays should be a day of rest for the machine an arranged heap of iron and rubber—and that the poor human being should have to exercise more labour in trudging per foot over the long twelve miles.

Considering the number of cyclists who daily traverse the crowded streets of the City of London, the return for twelve months of the number of offences they have committed is indeed low, only a matter of sixty, and this too, in a city where the traffic regulations are the strictest in the world. Out of the sixty convictions fifty-two were for riding to the danger of the public. Twenty-six persons were run down, and the so-termed reckless cyclists had to pay in fines on an average, 21/- for a civilian, 13/- for a lady, 7/- for a police constable, 4-8 for a boy,—boys are cheap game—3/- for a postman or a police inspector. It would appear that it was cheaper to actually run a person down, than to ride in a manner that would endanger the public generally, for the average penalty for this works out at something like 12- a head. Unfortunately the report gives two fatalities for the twelve months, but in each case the cyclist who figured in the catastrophe, were exonerated from blame.

Up to the present no one has stepped forward to accept the challenge put forward on behalf of A. A. Chase to race any of the Continental cracks in England in a motor paced match, but without wind shields. There are sundry difficulties in the way. In the first place a man has to be found who is prepared to risk his reputation by riding Chase on an English track, and behind a pacing machine without the much favoured wind shields. Then the question of appearance money. English sport promoters, owing to the poor gates they muster, cannot afford to pay the large sums asked by many of the leading cracks, who rightly, do not feel disposed to bear the expenses incurred in travelling, on the chance, only, of winning the prize, which in this case would be £150. As much as we would like to see a good match on one of the London tracks, we are very much afraid it will not materialise.

A very bad accident occurred to a party of cyclists through the tyre on one of their machines bursting. They were returning from a run in the country and were proceeding through the suburb of Streatham, when a tyre on the leading lady's machine burst, and she was thrown, sustaining a fracture of the skull and other injuries. Those following in the rear were unable to clear the fallen rider, and fell also, with the unfortunate result that another lady sustained a concussion of the brain, and a gentleman a broken nose and injuries to his shoulder. The great danger of using a tyre with the fabric at all weak is ignored by the majority of riders, yet the above incident shows the importance of periodically overhauling the tyres, and carefully repairing the fabric when showing signs of wear. If in a bad condition the safest plan would be to have the cover relined.

At a recently held general committee of the National Cyclists' Union, a sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Cycle Engineers' Institution on the question of certifying cycle repairers. At the same meeting the question of danger boards was brought forward, and reports are to be made by the various centres as to the condition of the boards in their districts. It is intended to have all the boards revised, and to substitute caution boards where the latter have stood since the day of the high bicycle, and the hill in question possesses no element of danger to the modern bicycle.

The cyclist who has traversed his favourite roads this season, will have noticed that there is a considerable improvement in the grace and style of lady cyclists. A great deal of this improvement is undoubtedly due to the better adjusted machines, better cut garments, and greater confidence displayed by ladies who cycle. Ladies are studying appearances now more than they have done hitherto, and are vieing with each other in matter of dress, correct pedalling and good general effect. They also cover longer distances without undue fatigue, and in hill climbing, sit erect and ride with apparent ease. Of course, the moderate gears ridden by ladies are mainly accountable for this.

Most of the cycling clubs will be bringing their summer runs to a close this month, and the unfortunate secretaries will be put to their wit's end to discover some means of keeping the members together during the winter. Winter runs, however, are growing in popularity, and providing the distance fixed is not too great, and impromptu concerts are arranged for the evenings, these functions are very enjoyable in spite of the unpropitious surroundings. Chess, whist, and draughts matches against neighbouring clubs, are also a source of entertainment, and provide considerable interest and excitement; indeed, there are many ways in which the dark wintry days could be agreeably bridged over, if club secretaries would only take a little pains in the organisation of fixtures for the winter months.

We have before now dwelt upon the foolish practice of dressing inflammable materials when masquerading at a cycle parade. When torches and japanese lanterns are carried about in a careless manner, and all is bustle and haste, the chance of one's garments catching fire is considerable. An unfortunate accident of this character occurred at a cycle parade held at Shrewsbury. Whilst the judging was taking place, the costume of a member of a tableau of six, dressed in cotton wool, caught fire, and the others, in trying to extinguish the flames, also became involved. The six men were removed suffering from severe burns. Cotton wool [illegible] most inflammable, a spark even, being sufficient [illegible] set it a-blaze.

[illegible]ery good road ride has been put up by B. L. [illegible]ipe of the Anfield B.C. by the reduction of [illegible]rool to Edinburgh unpaced road record by [illegible] the previous time for the journey being [illegible]ies, standing to the credit of W. M. [illegible] was in remarkable form, and in spite [illegible]ds between Lancaster and Kendal, [illegible]res and rough travelling over Shap [illegible] the journey in 14 hrs. 49 mins. [illegible] for the journey is only 14 mins. [illegible]

[illegible]ord Association's twelve [illegible]rkshire R[illegible] Club's [illegible] beaten [illegible] T. P. [illegible] with Dunlop tyres, [illegible]s was 226 1-2 miles [illegible]4 hrs. 54 mins.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SESAMUM.

The second report on the prospects of the til (sesamum) crop of the Central Provinces for the season 1902 is as under:—In my preliminary forecast of the 13th August last, I stated that the early variety of til, which is put down at the commencement of the monsoon, was sown over a larger area than last year. The present estimates confirm this opinion. The late variety has only just been sown, sowings bieng indeed still incomplete in some parts, so that it is difficult to frame any accurate forecast of the area. But the district reports also point to an increase in the area sown with the late variety. The present estimates place the total area under both varieties of til at 825,653 acres, which is 16 per cent, larger than last year's area and 43 per cent. in excess of the decennial average. But this is short of the large area of some one million acres under til in years 1899 and 1900. The monsoon thought late was favourable both for the sowing and the growth of the early variety. The light rainfall and continual short breaks afforded ample opportunities for weeding and favoured the plants. In almost all districts it is anticipated that the early variety will give a full yield. The late variety has been sown under fairly favourable condition and germination has been good. It is yet too early to form a reliable opinion as to the probable yield. Prospects are at present good, but some rain is required to put an end to the present prolonged break. With seasonable rain the outturn of this variety shoul be well up to the average. The estimates of outturn in the accompanying statement refer to both varieties, so that they will be liable to considerable alteration if the next few months bring about any material change in the prospect of the late sown variety. At present it is anticipated that in no district will the yield be below an average one, whilst in several districts a full yield is hoped for. Present prospects point to a yield of 113 in American notation for the province as a whole, which, combined with an increase of area, point to a probable large export trade.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

The second report on the prospects of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces for the season 1902 states; In the first forecast of the 13th August it was estimated that the area placed under cotton this season would be 12 per cent. larger than that of last year. The present estimates place the total area at 1,143,874 acres or 17 per cent. in excess of last year's area and 72 per cent. above the normal area of 665,121 acres. The present estimate gives the largest cotton area ever recorded. In the important cotton-growing districts of Wardha, Nagpur and Chhindwara increases of 14, 5 and 30 per cent. respectively are reported. In the Hoshangabad and Chanda Districts the increase is larger still, being estimated at 50 per cent. The late arrival of the monsoon delayed sowings, but the light showers were favourable to an increase in the area sown. Good seasons and high prices have made cotton a very popular crop. It is more largely sown in the regular cotton tracts and has extended to other districts. Sowings were successfully carried out in all districts. Germination was good and very little resowing was necessary. The light rainfall during the early monsoon months facilitated weeding. The break in August caused some anxiety; the plants on light soils began to wither in parts, but a burst of rain in the middle of August removed anxiety and revived the withering plants. Good rain continued to fall during the latter part of August. September was seasonable and the fine weather which set in towards its close and still continues is very beneficial to the crop. On the whole the season has been very favourable. It was estimated that the crop of 1901 would yield 152,620 bales, but the estimates were much too low. The exports from the Province from the 1st October 1901 to the 20th September 1902 amount to 234,028 bales. Every distict estimates that the current season's crop will be above the normal, whilst in many districts cotton will give a bumper yield. For the province as a whole, the present prospects point to an outturn of not less than 120 in American notation. With such a large area under cotton and excellent prospects, the export trade should be a record one.

SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The war, he will tell you, was very brutally carried out. The regular troops were all right in their methods, but it was unfair to employ them against simple farmers.

The war could easily have been avoided, and even Mr. Kruger have been converted to pro-British views. Such are the mild and gentle, if in some cases mistaken, views of the Bond member. But talk to him of the irregular forces, of the Colonial troops, of Mr. Chamberlain, and above all of Lord Milner, and the cloven hoof will show itself at once. His violent hatred of these two statesmen is manifest at once. It is genuine, and in its intensity it is only equalled by his profound contempt for those British politicians whom we have been wont to describe as pro-Boer. If you ask him his opinion of Sir Gordon Sprigg he will smile complacently and tell you that he looks upon him as a very sensible man. And, strange to say, in spite of his hatred for the Chartered Company, the Bond man professes a great admiration for the late Mr. Rhodes, whose death he will tell you he sincerely deplores. And yet, in the Governor's Speech from the Throne, which was purely a Bond document dictated to Sir Gordon Sprigg, there was no tribute to the memory of that admittedly great man.

The one undoubtedly plausible point in the Bond creed is their distrust of a government which would place everything unreservedly in the hands of the Rand and Kimberley capitalists. We have, however, no reason to assume that a pro-British Government would tend more in that direction than a Bond Government. The Rand, being in the Transvaal, is outside the direct scope of Cape Colony politicians, but the Bond look far ahead, and in the Dutch South Africa of the future on which their eyes are fixed they look to the ascendency which the Bond has attained, and will strengthen as time goes on, as the thin end of the wedge which is to oust the Englishman or absorb him

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The Police Commission, under the presidency of Mr. Fraser, will adopt the following procedure. Every local Government will be asked to nominate witnesses, and it will be in a position to name those most useful, as the local Police Committees have made enquiries and examined a very large number of witnesses of all kinds. These have been mostly selected by local officers, but in many cases they have come forward unsolicited. This class of witnesses should give valuable aid to the Commission. A further means of selection exists as each province is represented on the Commission, and the members will themselves recommend witnesses for examination. Moreover, there been already issued in Assam and Bengal, and there will be shortly published in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, notices calling on any person desiring to volunteer as a witness to send his name and address to the Secretary of the Commission. All witnesses, either selected or voluntary, will receive a list of questions to which he will write answers, adding anything else he likes which in his opinion, is not included in the question. These statements will all be considered by the Commission, and those witnesses will be summoned whose evidence it is desired further to elucidate, or from whom the Commissioners expect to get more information than their replies contain. A witness sending in a statement will not necessarily be summoned, but travelling expenses will be granted to all who are actually called before the Commission. Mr Fraser and his colleagues will visit Assam, Bengal, the United and Central Provinces by Christmas. They will then attend the Delhi Durbar, and afterwards will visit Berar, Burma, Madras, Bombay, Sind, Baluchistan, and the Punjab, in the order named. It is hoped to finish the examination of witnesses by the end of April, when the Commission will proceed to Simla to write the Report.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Mr S C Dhondy observed that in accordance with that Gujarati proverb, which said that when Adamjee was sent to bring a horse from the desert of Arabia, brought a donkey, the committee after a deliberation extending over a period of three years brought a donkey instead of the horse.

The President objected to the word "donkey" used by Mr. Dhondy.

Mr. Dhondy said he did not mean to cast any slur on the committee.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, in replying on the debate, said he had simply laid before the Corporation the views of the majority of the committee. He had no objection to the amendment being passed.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a fairly large majority.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation considered report of the Committee appointed by them to prepare in consultation with the Commissioner, and submit to them another representation to Government urging the claims of the Municipality to be further relieved of the burden of plague expenditure. The Committee in their report said:—They find on considering the subject that in the proposed representation it will be necessary to place before Government facts and figures of a more or less confidential nature which it is unusual to publish. In these circumstances the committee think the Corporation will not wish that the draft representation when prepared should be first brought before them. The committee therefore beg to recommend that the Corporation should authorize the President to send a representation framed in consultation by the Commissioner and the committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the report be adopted, and that the president to authorised to send the representation to Government, framed in consultation with the Commissioner and the committee.

The resolution was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next

THE POLISH DANGER.

M. SIENKIEWICZ'S ADMONITION TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish author, has addressed to the Polish Press in Prussia a remarkable letter on the present situation in that kingdom. After commenting on the passionate hatred manifested in Germany against the Poles, their traditions, their language, and their ideals, he proceed as follows:—

"For us this has the beneficent consequence that it renders our Germanisation impossible. The Germanisation which violence and hatred seek to effect will never enter into the Polish blood but will remain for ever an outward gloss which at any time may be removed. The real danger for the Polish people is caused by hatred of the Germans. Hatred creates hatred. It is, therefore, the duty of all respectable and intelligent newspapers to guard the national Polish spirit from hatred, and to prevent it from becoming as poisoned in this respect as is the Prussian. Guard it from this within the moral and political aspect, remembering that God alone knows of the evolutions that may be impending for the Prussian Kingdom, which, in spite of all its power, may be a temporary appearance. But with the Germans you must always live, for even after the greatest possible changes, effected independently of you, the Germans must remain co-inhabitants with you of East and West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia. Remember that hatred is a fever, and that he who desires not to die of fever must suppress it. One must be devoid of all political and historical feeling not to perceive that the treatment which you are receiving from your enemies is lacking not only in dignity, but also in presence of mind and intelligence. Sensible Germans perceive this clearly, and you must also perceive that the methods adopted against you are illogical, and that the Prussians are not clear in their own minds as to the effect of these methods, but are tormenting you even against their own interests."

The novelist (says the correspondent of the "Morning Post") then casts a glance at the anti-Polish pamphlet literature of Prussia, and observes that all the writers of these forget that the functions of a Christian State consist, not in distroying and annihilating, but in establishing pease and quiet. He exhorts his countrymen to hold fast to their own ideals, assuring them that love of these will prove to be a surer protection than hated of the Germans. The anti-Polish policy, he adds, is abnormal. Only if it should last long enough to inflict organic harm on the Poles and to convert them into proletarians will the "Polish danger" cease to be a figment of the Prusian brain. But this there should be no reason to apprehend if the Poles remain true to their better selves.

THE BOER IRISH BRIGADE.

WHAT IT DID.

Colonel Blake, who commanded the Irish Brigade in the Boer War, was interviewed this afternoon by a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette." He is of Irish descent, but was born in America, and spent nearly all his life there, being for many years in the United States army. In the late nineties he retired and went to South Africa, and when the war started was elected to the command of the Irish Brigade, which was about 300, strong. The first engagement of importance we were in,' he said, 'was at Pepworth Hill outside Ladysmith. The Emeraldo command, which afterwards proved to be brave fighters, were driven from our guns which consisted of a Long Tom, a French gun, a pom-pom, and a howitzer. Volunteers were called to carry shell and all my men responded. I selected seven (poor fellows, every one of them were killed in subsequent actions) and they served the guns. One brave man although his chest was torn open persisted in carrying shell. I myself was badly wounded, and my right arm has practically been disabled since. Everyone of the seven Volunteers were wounded. We had, I believe, twenty-four guns pounding us, and I verily believe everyone of us would have been killed were it not that after a time the aim was raised, and the shell fire, which before was playing havoc with us, flew over our heads and wrecked our camp. 300 yards behind, every kettle and pan there were blown to bits. The shell fire went on from a quarter to six in the morning until two in the afternoon, when the British retreated pele mele, and lost many men in the retirement. That was on October 30, '99. Asked what was the most gallant feat he saw during the campaign, Colonel Blake replied:

At Dalmanutha, where seventy-two Johannesburg Police held the whole British army at bay for hours they had thirty-six guns trained on them, and no protection except "scorces" raised in the open veldt. This was the grandest stand I saw; I do not believe history can show a better one, and I think Lord Roberts will say so himself. After sustaining this hell of fire for hours, the seventy-two were subjected to four cavalry charges in force. At the fifth attempt the cavalry got through. The loss of the Johannesburg police upon that occasion was nineteen killed and wounded.

On replying to a question as to shell-fire, the Colonel said:—We learned to laugh at lyddite. It had practically to hit a man to injure him. At Colenso some of the fellows came out quite yellow. Of course the fumes made some a little sick, but that was nothing. The shrapnel was the best shell of all. Answering a question as to the blockhouses, the commander of the Irish Brigade said: I have passed between the blockhouses a hundred times and have never had a shot fired from them. At Balmoral, I crossed the line six times with waggons and everything else. Last December I counted in a circle about me twenty-three camps. I had 300 men, 10,000 head of cattle, 100 waggons. We heard they were going to have a drive that night. We stepped between two of the columns and through the blockhouses, and landed at Krandrai all safe and sound without a shot being fired when the British closed in in the morning they found nothing.

There is a story which the "Sydney Bulletin" vouches for as authentic. It certainly goes to show that, federation or no federation, the spirit of cheerful democratic irreverence is unquenched "down under." Mr. George, the new Minister of Railways in Westralia, began his speech at a meeting of railway hands by addressing his hearers as "Fellow employees." This was good in its way, but he had not got through his first sentence when a voice from the back of the hall called out: "Fellow employees! Yes, an' 'e makes thirty quid a week, an' we get thirty blanky bob!"

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism. A frequent cause of these is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion, lassitude and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against Gout and Rheumatism but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, which must be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores.

MR. KIPLING AND THE NURSERY.

"ARTIST AND AUTHOR TOO."

Shall we never get to the end of Mr. Kipling's accomplishments? We know him as the Poet—almost the Prophet—of the Empire; we know him as novelist; as descriptive journalist; as our first and foremost teller of short stories; as the modern Æsop of the Indian jungle. Now he appears as weaver of baby tales, and as their illustrator also.

Of Mr. Kipling's pictures we can only say that they are instinct with his own bizarre genius—too terrifying sometimes for little folk; too "twirly-whirly" at others for baby brains to comprehend; but full in many instances of a humour which is matched by the explanations of them which the writer always provides on the opposite page. Here is one of the letter from "The Elephant's Child":—

This is just a picture of the Elephant's child going to pull bananas off a banana-tree after he has got his fine new long trunk. I don't think it is a very nice picture; but I couldn't make it any better because elephants and bananas are hard to draw. The streaky things behind the Elephant's child mean squggy, marshy country, somewhere in Africa. The Elephant's child made most of his mud-cakes out of the mud which he found there. I think it would look better if you painted the banana-tree green and the Elephant's child red.

The pictures of Djinns and little gods in some of the stories are quite first-rate, and we must mention also the study in "protective colouring" given in "How the Leopard got his Spots."

As regards the stories themselves, Mr. Kipling has already proved his power of writing both of and for children in "Wee Willie Winkie" and "The Jungle Books"—not that the latter, of course, were written as children's books. They have, however, caused more delight to little people not too young than most books which have appeared since "Alice" written for their own special gratification.

In "Just So Stories," Mr. Kipling displays rather the characteristics which enabled him to write "Wee Willie Winkie" and the earlier part of the "Brushwood Boy," than those which produced the adventures of Mowgli and Bagheera. These are stories written not for children in the abstract, but for a child: a child loved and known, whose little phrases and turns of expression are treasured and chuckled over tenderly by the grown up. Very pretty and quaint some of these expressions are, too:—"Most mousy quiet," for instance, which occurs again and again; "'Satiable curiosity"; "the truly picture," and others. And the child or children for whom they were written must, we think, be knowledgable beyond their years, for there is a good deal in the book which requires more than a little understanding.

It is as if Mr. Kipling were sitting by the fire telling stories to children, but conscious of the presence of other sympathetic "grown ups" in the room, to whom the little side pieces of humour are covertly addressed. We are inclined to think, for this reason, that his book will appeal to a wider circle of "grown ups" than of children. But it has the stamp of his genius from cover to cover.

As regards the subject-matter, the stories mainly deal with animals. Some of them are old familiar fables—chiefly of Eastern origin—redressed; others, so far as we know, are pure "out-of-your-head." In the former may be classed "How the Camel got his Hump," "The Elephant's Child," and "The Crab that played with the Sea"; in the latter "Old Man Kangaroo," and "The Butterfly that Stamped," which tells how Suleiman-bin-Daoud brought his 999 unruly wives to order.

In one or two others, Mr. Kipling wraps up a little of the wholesome powder of science in his jam. As mentioned above, the theory of the protective colouring of animals is enunciated in "How the Leopard got his Spots," while "The First Letter," and "How the Alphabet was Made," deal with the evolution of letters from picture-writing. Tough subjects these for little minds! But we venture to think that many a man of the rising generation when brought face to face with the actual theories will remember that he first heard of them in some old tales of his childhood.

Mr. Kipling returns more than once to subjects which he has dealt with in other writings, and which evidently possess a fascination for him. The Neolithic Age, for instance, always seems to attract him; and the thought of huge white blind beasts living at the bottom of the sea.

To single out any particular story for especial praise is a difficult matter. "Old Man Kangaroo," with its sort of lilting refrain, "Still ran Dingo, yellow-dog-Dingo," is a favourite of ours, and so is "The Cat that walked by Himself," and that, we fancy, will be the favourite of the little folk—at any rate the littlest of them. The discovery of the reason why "three proper men out of every five will always throw things at a cat whenever they meet him, and all proper dogs will chase him up a tree," is a masterpiece of whimsical humour. The verses at the end of this story, too, are quite charming. The second stanza is as follows:—

Pussy will play Man Friday till
It's time to wet her paw
And make her walk on the window-sill
(For the footprint Crusoe saw);
Then she fluffles her tail and mews,
And scratches and won't attend,
But Binkie will play whatever I choose,
And he is my true First Friend.

These lines will be stored in many a nursery memory, as the quaint turns of child-phrase in the tales will be stored in many a grown-up head.

RHODESIA'S ANCIENT RUINS.

Good progress is being made by Mr. R. N. Hall of Bulawayo, in the work of inspecting the Zimbabwe ruins with a view to their preservation. These steps to reveal the secrets of the Rhodesian Sphinx have been taken none too soon, for vegetation of all kinds was working havoc with the remains of the fort, temple, and other structures, and masses of debris had all but hidden the various passages by means of which Mr. Hall hopes to achieve his object. The British South African Company has given him a six-months' commission, but it is obvious that his task cannot be thoroughly completed in so short a time. His instructions are mainly to clear away the enormous piles of rubbish which block the passages, in order that some idea may be formed as to the nature of the ruins. Excavation, if decided upon, will not be undertaken till a later date, in which event Mr. Hall, an experienced antiquarian, believes that the ruins will disclose great surprises. During the time—nearly four months—Mr. Hall has been at work, the temple situated in the shadow of the fort has been cleared of numerous trees, rampant clusters of wild vines and growths which, sprouting from the tops of the walls, were destroying the peculiar herring-bone ornamentation. For the first time the cone so intimately connected with the religious rites of the ancients has been brought to light; this relic has been tilted to one side by the pressure of the trees. Examination of the undergrowth revealed passages, stone steps, monoliths, drains, and some very hard flooring of a cement-like substance. Amongst some soapstone utensils found, is part of a bowl believed to be the missing portion of the one lent by the late Mr. Rhodes to the Capetown Museum. Other finds include elaborate specimens of engraved pottery, stone appliances probably used for crushing ores, ancient tools, ornaments, and crockery, a gold bangle and several pieces of beaten gold.

Mr. Hall is now busy examining the fort, which stands on a kopje, and is surrounded by a wall built of huge granite blocks and enclosing an area of a square half-mile. In this part of the ruins two important passages, hitherto unsuspected, have been revealed and cleared.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bangkok via Madras faulty messages liable to much delay.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23rd October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	11	15 a.m	18	42
Teheran	23	2	18 p.m.	0	60
Suez	23	2	45 p.m.	0	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd October, 1902.

	Maximum Time		minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	58	0	1
" Karachi	0	20	0	2
" Madras	0	25	0	8

SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN AUSTRIA.

A sensational trial, in which the real issue was whether the three reputed children of the late Archduke Ernest, the Archduke Regnier's elder brother were his legitimate offspring or not, has, says the "Standard's" Vienna correspondent, been concluded at Laibach. The accused, a man named Max Staudinger, was charged with forgery, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to a short term of simple imprisonment. The late Archduke Ernest, who died in 1899, was always supposed to be unmarried; but he had recognised, as his children, the son and two daughters of a lady who went by the name and style of Baroness Laura von Walburg. The eldest son Ernest, now head waiter at a "cafe" in Buda-Pesth, was registered, at his birth, as the son of Baron von Walburg, by his wife, Laura, "nee" Countess Hugonay, names which do not appear in the Almanac Gotha. Similar entries were made when two daughters were born. Of the latter, one is married to Herr von Szimics, the other, Laura, being still unmarried. The Baroness and her children received regular allowances from the Archduke Ernest till within a short time before his death, when he lost the greater part of his fortune. After his death, and that of the so-called Baroness, the two daughters are said to have received a regular, though indirect, subvention from the Austrian Imperial family; but the son Ernest, being left without means, became an omnibus conductor. Losing his post through illness, Ernest Walburg, with his wife and five children, were reduced to extreme distress, when, three years ago, Max Staudinger, a small commission agent, took pity on them. To Staudinger, Walburg told the story of his life, saying that he was a son of the Archduke Ernest, to whom, he declared, his mother, the so-called Baroness von Walburg, had been actually married on April 26, 1853 at Laibach, the ceremony being performed by the Military Chaplain, the Rev. Joseph Zameic, in the presence of the Archduke Henry and another witness.

In subsequent interviews, Max Staudinger, according to the depositions, was shown documents which were said to be original letters from the Archduke Ernest to the mother of his three children, including one in which the Archduke appeared to recognise the marriage. This induced Staudinger to share every penny he possessed with the supposed son of the Archduke; and when Ernest Walburg suggested that, if only the marriage could be proved all would go well, the Commission Agent made up his mind to assist in substantiating the claim.

On searching the marriage register kept by the Dean of the Cathedral at Laibach they found that, in the volume relating to the time of the alleged marriage, there were vacant spaces, on pages 36 and 37. It then occurred to them that an entry of the marriage in question—"a pious fraud," as Staudinger said—might be inserted; and one day in June, 1899, Staudinger got hold of the register in the Dean's absence, and, tearing out pages 36 and 37, took them to Walburg. The necessary entry was then made, by one or both of them; and the two pages, thus amended, were photographed.

Ernest Walburg and his married sister now began sending begging, or, rather, threatening letters to the Archduke Regnier, to the Emperor Francis Joseph and others, until the Imperial Chancellery instituted a close inquiry into the matter, the result of which was that warrants were issued for the arrest of Ernest Walburg and his sister. They, however, escaped to Hungary, where they still live unmolested, the "Baron" acting as head waiter at a "cafe" where he is an object of attraction to people who like to be waited on by one who may be a relation of the Emperor.

Max Staudinger was arrested nearly a year ago, and was kept eleven months in prison, awaiting his trial. This was concluded on Sept. 20th. Some sensation was created by the evidence of Dean Zameic. A statement, with his signature appended, was read in Court, to the effect that the pages torn from the marriage register were, from beginning to end in the handwriting of his late brother, the Military Chaplain at Laibach, that he has it from his brother that morganatic marriage between Archduke Ernest and the mother of Ernest Walburg was celebrated by him on September 26, 1853, and that he himself, the Dean, had urged his brother to bring about the morganatic marriage, in order that an illegal union should be legalised before God. The Dean admitted that he had signed the statement at the request of Ernest Walburg, who wrote the document; but, being pressed by the President of the Court, he first said he knew nothing, having only signed out of pity, and then suddenly exclaimed "I believe Laura is the legitimate daughter of the Archduke, but Ernest was born illegitimate." When pressed to give reasons, he again found refuge in his bad memory as an old man.

LORD CURZON AND THE SCHOOLS.

The following letter appears in the "Outlook":—

Mr. Anstey has made the nation mirthful over the English of the Bengalee Babu, but he is not nearly so funny as the real thing. The extraordinary hash of idioms, proverbs, and slang phrases which seethes in the Babu's mind is caused by the system of education which prevails in India. Our system is bad enough, one would think, but the Indian is worse; it is simply and solely cram—information imparted unintelligently to the unintelligent. In that topsy-turvy land it is a credit—an educational asset which is quoted in schoolmasters' testimonials—to be a "Failed B. A.," or even "Failed Entrance"! Lord Curzon, is to change all that, and as a first step here we have the Report of the Indian Universities Commission, which recommends a raising of the standard and a stiffening up all round. There is great opposition, as might be expected for any scheme which would make it more difficult to become a "Failed B. A.," but it is certainly a step in the right direction to weed out unsatisfactory colleges and to keep away the most unsatisfactory aspirants. But the reform ought to begin with the schools. Indian schools are extraordinarily bad; they seem to have adopted the worst features of European schools, and to have grafted Latin grammer, learnt parrot-wise, upon a system which already worshipped the letter of learning rather than spirit. A hard nut to crack even for one with Lord Curzon's self-confidence.

Cambridge. M. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 23).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut Col J S Ashby, on return to duty to be Asst Political Resident, Aden; and Capt H F Jocob, on return to duty, to act as Administrator of the Radhanpur State during the absence of Capt F W Wodehouse, or pending further orders.

In modification of this Dept Notification No. 5760, dated the 6th Aug 1902, Lieut Col H M Abud is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days in combination with special leave for four months and one day from the 29th Sept 1902.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E H E Leggatt, I C S, on relief, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Karara, pending further orders.

Mr G S Wilson, probationary third grade Asst Supdt of Police, Dharwar, passed on the 18th Sept 1902 an examination in Kanarese and in Law according to the tests prescribed in Rules XIV and XV of the Rules relating to Police Officers, dated the 22nd Dec 1894, as amended by Govt Notification No. 2511, dated the 2nd April 1898.

Risaldar S K Bapat, probationary third grade Asst Supdt of Police, Khandesh, passed on the same date an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XV of the Rules relating to Police Officers, dated the 22nd Dec 1894 as amended by Govt Notification No. 2511, dated the 2nd April 1898.

Mr H Stanley, probationary third grade Asst Supdt of Agency Police, Kathiawar, passed on the same date an examination in Gujarati according to the test prescribed in Rule XIV of the Rules referred to above.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H J R Twigg I M S to act as Supdt Central Prison Hyderabad with effect from the date he received charge of the appointment vice Capt G C Laing M B, I M S or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Capt W C S Prince acting Cantonment Magistrate and Magistrate of the first class Belgaum with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clauses b to m of the second part of sub section 1 of Sec 260 of that Code.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J J Heaton I C S on return to duty to be Judge and Sessions Judge Nasik; Mr L C Crump I C S on relief to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Satara pending further orders; and Mr W C Shepherd B A (Oxon) I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Satara from the date of departure of the Hon'ble Mr G C Whitworth I C S and pending relief by Mr Crump.

The services of Khan Bahadur Rustomji Hormasji Kotwal third grade Asst Supdt of Police are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Political Dept.

Mr C C Boyd I C S acting Judge and Sessions Judge Hyderabad is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for twenty-eight days with effect from the 30th Sept 1902.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Mancharam Mayaram Bhat acting Joint second class Subordinate Judge Malvan to act as Joint second class Subordinate Judge Sangameshvar pending further orders.

The services of Mr S L Batchelor B A (Oxon) I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Political Dept.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H D Rendall B A (Cantab) I C S Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Ahmedabad to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place Rao Bahadur Hari Vinayak Sathe, fourth grade Depy Collr, under the orders of the Collector of Poona.

Messrs H L Newman, Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, and L S Koppikar, Sub-divisional Forest Officer, Satara, passed on the 18th Sept 1902 an examination in subjects prescribed in No. VI of the Rules published in Govt Notification No. 2 dated 3rd Jan 1894, for the examination of Officers of the Forest Dept.

Babaji Narsu Pawar, late a Forest Guard in the Sholapur Range of the Sholapur Dist, is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R A L Moore, I C S, on return to duty, to be Collector of Salt Revenue.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr S J Murphy, I C S, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik; and Mr A W G Chuckerbutty, I C S, on return to duty, to be Asst Collector, Satara.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

Some people never know when they are well off. A Boer farmer in the Boshof district of Orange River Colony, when visited the other day by a South African Constabulary patrol, was found bitterly lamenting over the loss of his furniture and crockery. He had buried them on his farm, together with a number of agricultural implements before the war and now all had disappeared. It was only quite incidentally that he mentioned the fact that he had also buried £4,000 elsewhere, and that this had been left intact.

A new apparatus has been invented for killing flies by electricity. It looks somewhat like a gridiron placed vertically, with a horizontal shelf hanging beneath. The "gridiron" is composed of wires which are connected with an electric battery and the wires are so close together that a fly alighting can hardly fail to stand upon at least two of them at once. The wires being alternately negative and positive, the insect by the mere act of alighting upon the machine completes a circuit, and is instantly killled. At intervals the horizontal shelf may be removed, and the dead flies brushed off.

The immense destruction of migratory birds that goes on in Egypt (it also occurs in Italy) is due almost entirely to the action of the Egyptian Government. Not content with remaining supine, it lets to bird catchers the ground over which the birds pass expressly for the purpose of their slaughter. At one place and in one day as many as 20,000 migratory birds have been taken.

The "Globe" excels itself in peculiar rhymes. This lyric, it states, was turned out in a moment of poetical frenzy by a correspondent. It publishes a carefully annotated edition:—

A guard on the N, W.R.,
Went and drove in his Wr. J N.
Down the seat of a 1st.
But the passenger Cst.
And the guard's now on Br. Pr. G.

Notes:—

A guard on the North-Western Railway
Went and drove. in his wrath, just a nail way
Down the seat of first,
But the passenger cursed,
And the guard's now on broth, Prestor gaol way.

In "way down" the reader will note the effect of the American invasion.

The old ambulance, which even on smooth ground was an instrument of torture, has disappeared. A new one has now been designed by the Carriage Department of the Royal Arsenal which is a pattern of up-to-date comfort and completeness. It is a carriage with open back and sides built on springs which destroy any possibility of jolting, and covered by a white and slightly rounded roof. Its interior provides accommodation for six men lying upon stretchers which are slung on straps admitting of the simplest and speediest adjustment or, on the removal of the lower tier of stretchers, sitting room is provided for twelve men, so that at its fullest capacity it is capable of conveying fifteen men, three of whom would be lying on the upper tier of stretchers. Its wheels are rubber tyred and its general appearance is handsome and effective.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the papers say, has received a check. But he has never yet failed to turn his cheques into cash.

A race meeting is a great event in Penang, hence no doubt, the "Penang Gazette's decriptions of the distinguished gentlemen who attended it:—

H. E. was looking very chic in brown boots and a black umbrella.

The junior ex-member wore a worried look and a Panama hat.

The senior magistrate had laid aside his judicial air, and wore a charming smile.

Our Celestial millionaire wore a large shady hat and a pink orchid.

The R. of Perak was clothed in the dignity and shepherd's plaid tie.

It will be noticed that some people go about quite airily clad in Penang.

A correspondent writes:—"The peculiar incident described by Miss Peggy Pryde, on her recent voyage home from Australia must have been due to the volcanic eruptions in different parts of the world during the last six months. I remember in March 1884, I was coming home from Australia and for twenty-four hours we steamed through a sea of pumice stone. There had been a big eruption in Java (I believe) six months before and that was no doubt the cause. Whether the pumice had floated to where we met it or been shot up at some place from the bed of the sea I don't know."

The following letter from a Babu employee to his European superior speaks for itself:—"Dear Sir—Esq. I humbly beg to request you to made over my pay to this my wife who is present to you coming from me. My other wife is dangerously sick so I am busy to apply remedy to her I cannot attend you until she is recovered from decease. Nowadays she is hope to be dead in a few days for which act of kindness I with family shall ever and ever remember and pray for your long life and prosperity."

According to Professor Baldwin Spencer, of Melbourne University, the blacks of Central Australia are free from one white man's burden. He spent several years making ethnological investigations among them, and one of his discoveries was that a mother-in-law was not allowed to come within a mile of the mia-mia (hut) of her married daughter. If she did so the husband was authorised by the tribal law to use his club.

The professor expresses admiration of this drastic method of preserving domestic peace and tranquillity. British census returns are more informative than diverting, but the same cannot be said of the Indian. The Punjab returns include professional cricketers under the heading of clowns and tumblers, regarding them apparently in the same light as Mr. Kipling. The Chenab has forty-six male, seven female and sixty-seven dependents pianotuners; and the inland State of Nahan rejoices in the possession of 205 shipowners. In the schedule also appear 117 receivers of stolen goods, and 126 witches wizards, cow-poisoners, etc. There is a frankness about these returns which is very engaging.

The distinction of having the smallest salary of any man in the service of the United States Government belongs to Charles Henry Gibbs, keeper of a lighthouse at Nantucket barbour. Though the light is never lit in this particular lighthouse the Government still retains it, and pays Gibbs 4s. a year to live there. The keeper has no work to do, but is allowed to keep hens and breed cats for a livelihood.

A sensation was caused during a performance of Othello by the Wilson Barrett Company at Capetown. Just as Desdemona was being smothered a gentleman in the stalls rose up, and, clenching his fist at Othello, ejaculated Scoundrel! several times, but at length quieted down and resumed his seat.

Miss Peggy Pryde, the music-hall artist, who has just returned from a visit to Australia, relates a curious incident which occurred on the voyage home. One day, she says, the sea was most unkind. We saw a long silver streak right across the ocean as far as the eye could reach. By and by we struck it, and the water was as smooth as a pond. It took us twenty minutes to get through, and things were rough again. No one, not even the captain, could tell why it was and what caused it. We took up a few pailfuls and found the water as thick as size. Who can explain it?

There seems to be no limit to the grasping nature of the American. He is now claiming that the originals of "Mary had a little lamb"—both Mary and the lamb—were born and bred in the United States. To prove the contention a book is shortly to be published in New York, entitled "The True Story of the Real Mary and the Real Lamb." Mary, it will be shown, was none other than Mary Sawyer, who was born in Sterling, Worcester County, Massachusetts. The narrative is subscribed by a relative of Mary now living in the house where the girl was born. Among the numerous illustrations will be a portrait of Mary as an old woman and a piece of wool from the lamb's back.

The Formosans are cutting their hair whereat there is great jubilation in Japanese Government circles. It must be understood that to say "Get your hair cut!" to a native of Formosa was formerly the worst form of insult. Almost as soon he would have cut off his head. Now, however, as a sign of submission to Japanese rule, and in conformity with civilised custom, he is beginning to shear off his superfluous hirsute growth. Every week the Governor of Formosa telegraphs to Tokio the additional number of natives who have cut their hair, just as Lord Kitchener telegraphed from time to time the number of Boers capture

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

"THE BEST of Drury Lane dramas" would be just as suitable a title as the one chosen, "The Best of Friends," by Mr. Cecil Raleigh for his latest play. It is, as usual, crowded with exciting incidents and punctuated with big sensations. In other plays the first questions of interest are regarding the plot, the cast, or the author's treatment of a particular situation or social problem, but a production at Drury Lane is a very different matter. People went to see "A Life of Pleasure" for the sake of the Maxim guns. In "Hearts are Trumps" there was a "built up" interior of a music hall on the stage. In "The Price of Peace" Mr. Collins gave a stage picture of the House of Commons and the sinking of a yacht at sea. Last year, as it was humorously put at the time, the big motor smash delighted everybody by "running so smoothly." In "The Best of Friends," however, all the wonderful and realistic spectacular effects are as nothing compared with the one scene—well conceived, beautifully played, simply written—in which the old Boer commandant lays down his arms and falls dead.

After the scene of "The Last Commando," and far behind it in sympathy of treatment and dramatic interest, the most effective stage picture at Drury Lane is The Duke's Hall. The first scene of all is laid in Oxford, and a whole circus parade crosses the stage In the beginning of the third act, we are taken to Johannesburg, and look upon a throng of soldiers in khaki, Kaffirs leading oxen, a troop of mounted men, a crowd of officers and even—Mr. Raleigh's one little note of sarcasm—the "smart" amateur nurse, who only "undertakes very special cases." The final scene in a circus is one of those specially clever "sets" that it is hard to describe; the circus gallery is on a level with Drury Lane stage, and the heroine (nurse from South Africa, duke's granddaughter, and earl's fiancee!) descends from the "flies" hanging by her teeth, while one sees, through a transparency far above the stage, the hero and the villain struggling, and the young lady is captured in mid-air—just as the villain cuts her supporting wire—by a trapeze artist who leaps from the gallery in the nick of time. It is a scene to be seen.

One of the most vigorous performances in 'The Best of Friends" is given by Mr. Sydney Howard as Emanuel Reo. Well made-up—in fact, quite unrecognisable in his villainy—and taking every line with a most telling force and earnestness, he is an actor to surprise one on and off the stage. Years ago there was a Wanderers' Dramatic Club. I don't know how far they wandered collectively, or whether the name was only suggested by their dramatic versatility, but one of the members at least—Mr. Sydney Howard—proved himself as time went on a popular actor with audiences in England, and even a larger public "on the other side."

Henry Forrester used to make his pupils recite Shakesperian soliloquies in the open air with the full strength of the voice to give them power, and Mr. Howard, who studied with him, has a vivid recollection of shouting "Friends, Romans, countrymen!" by many of the highways and hedges in the provinces, for he first went on tour with Forrester in "Dan'l Druce." After appearing as a walking gentleman at the Criterion and playing at the Alhambra, before it was turned into a variety house, Mr. Howard went to America with 'The Romany Rye." Then he acted with the late Osmond Tearle in "The Silver King," followed by successful engagements, in all sorts of dramas and musical pieces, that kept him in America, on and off, for fifteen years. Having commenced when he was only a lad, Mr. Howard is still a young man, in spite of some grey hairs, and he has just the face and figure for the stage—clearly-marked features, with a quick, changeable expression, fair height, and thin, muscular build.

In the so-called palmy days of the drama it seems to have been the custom, as it is now, for a touring manager to tip the stage men who had given him any assistance during the week. On one occasion at a theatre in Dublin, Mr. Howard remembers the stage manager of the "Dan'l Druce" company questioning a certain man about his right to share in the tips. "You're not a super—never seen you before. Who are you?" asked the manager. "Please, sir, I'm the man that grinds the paint!" was the reply. "But we brought all our own stuff!" exclaimed the Manager. "We didn't make use of a single thing out of your paint room. You haven't painted a square inch of scenery for us!" "Old 'ard, sir; 'old 'ard!" interrupted the would-be scenic artist. "I was here to grind the paint if you'd wanted it, and that's all I've got to say!" But the tip was not forthcoming, for managers were only men—even in the palmy days.

On the night of the publication of the "New York World," the People's Theatre was taken by the proprietors of the paper, who invited their newsboys to a free show. Mr. Howard, who was playing the chief comedy part, was asked to speak some verses between the acts in honour of the occasion. It happened that the popular street phrase of the minute, "Say, what 'cher givin' us?" was introduced into the second verse, and directly the actor said the words they were repeated, with a roar of laughter, from all over the house. He finished the verses with many interruptions. The play went on, but directly he appeared again on the stage somebody shouted the favourite expression, and all the boys took it up. From that minute, till the curtain fell, every speech of Mr. Howard's, every entrance and every exit, was a signal for a howl of What 'cher givin' us?

The choice of Miss Hilda Trevelyan to fill Miss Louis Freear's place in "A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Strand, was a very happy thought of Mr. Frank Curzon's. Everybody will be glad to hear that the original Fi Fi is recovering health, and in the meantime Miss Trevelyan plays the "slavey" in the Chinese hotel with a great sense of fun. She is a particularly clever little actress and a quite unspoilt, lovable girl. Of French family on her mother's side, and having gone on the stage when she was a child, Miss Trevelyan possesses both vivacity and experience. She was playing only the other day in "The Little French Milliner," at the Avenue, and was studying a new part for a provincial tour at the time when Mr. Curzon offered her the engagement in "A Chinese Honeymoon." After four rehearsals all told she made her "debut" at the Strand—and Fi Fi, with her songs, her patter and her business, is no easy part to play.

"The Little Minister" seems to have been the foundation of several love stories besides that of Lord Rintoul's daughter and the Rev. Gavin Dishart. Originally played by Miss Winifred Emery to the Little Minister of her husband, Mr. Cyril Maude, the next representatives of Lady Babbie were Miss Grace Lane and Miss Hilda Trevelyan. The latter is engaged to Mr. Sidney Blow, the last of the five actors who played Gavin during her long engagement of over six hundred nights in "The Little Minister." Mr. Blow is young and handsome, and especially good in boy parts. He is engaged to play in M. Frank Stayton's new comedy, "Mrs. Willoughby's Kiss," to be produced at the Avenue this month.

Many actors are obliged, after playing a particular style of part, to appear in the same line again and again. Mr. Eugene Mayeur was so successful in his first sketch of a French character, years ago, in "Hands Across the Sea," at the Princess's, that he has represented foreigners on the stage, with a very few exceptions, ever since. The short run of "Secret and Confidential" at the Comedy—for it will soon be a play of the past—has given him his latest opportunity in the difficult part of an unsatisfactory Hungarian diplomat. Mr. Mayeur's first connection with the stage was through the influence of Miss Carlotta Leclercq. He was a medical student with a bias for acting. Many amateur successes ended with the eventful first engagement on tour, which has been followed, in the course of time, by work in Australia, New Zealand, and America, as well as in every town in England.

The author of "What Would a Gentleman Do?" produced the other day at the Apollo Theatre, sent his first story to the "Weekly Sun" when he was about sixteen years old. It was in the days when Mr. T. P. O'Connor (displaying what Mr. Gilbert Dayle describes as the finest example he knows of self-imposed heroism) gave advice to literary beginners, and the playwright of to-day was sufficiently encouraged to go on. After a short period of cynical writing—and his attempts were accepted and published in spite of youthful cynicism—Mr. Dayle turned his attention to short stories. His name has appeared many times in the pages of "M. A. P." "The Game of Love" was the name of his first curtain-raiser, played at the Strand some years ago. Mr. Edward Terry produced a comedy of his at Birkenhead last week. Mr. Gilbert Dayle usually spends his holidays abroad. He was staying at Cintra in Portugal when he wrote, "What Would a Gentleman Do?" and at Tangier when "You Never Know," the piece produced by Mr. Terry, was completed.

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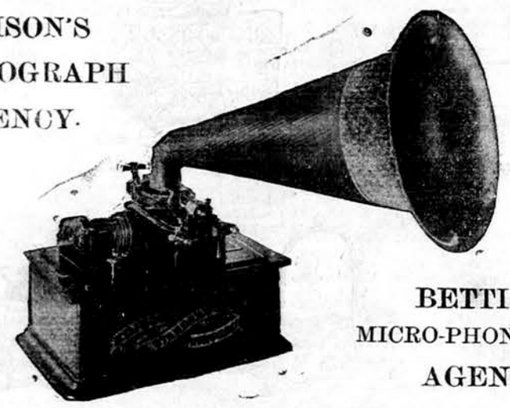

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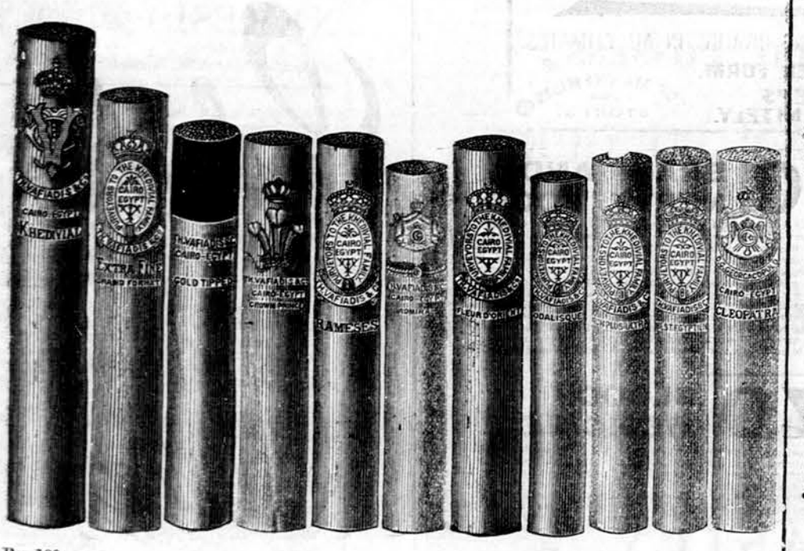

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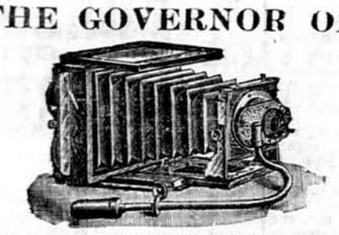

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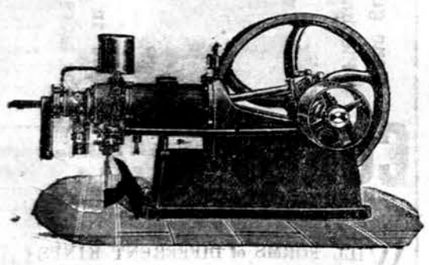

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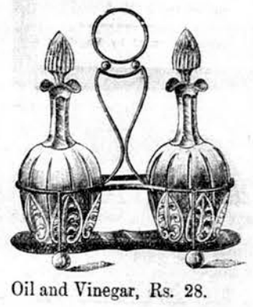
The "Original" Tantalus, Polished Oak, nickel mounts, patent lock, from Rs. 52.



Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28.

Cruet, Rs. 22.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 24.

Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28
" " " 20

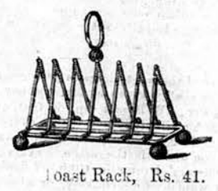
Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.

Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

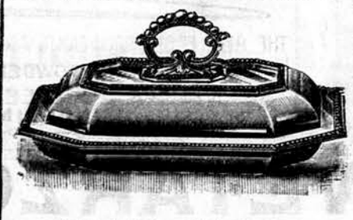
6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

Preserved Stand and Spoon Rs. 14.

Pepper, Rs. 3.



Toast Rack, Rs. 41.



11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.

Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.

11 inch Entree Dish. Rs. 40.

Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray Rs. 28.

Salt Cellar, Rs. 4.

Pickle Frame. Rs. 16,

Ice Pail, Rs. 16.

½ Pint, Rs. 20
¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1½ " " 38

½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1½ " " 29

Pepper, Rs. 2-8.

Ice Pail, Rs. 10.

Spirit Bottle, Rs. 5-8

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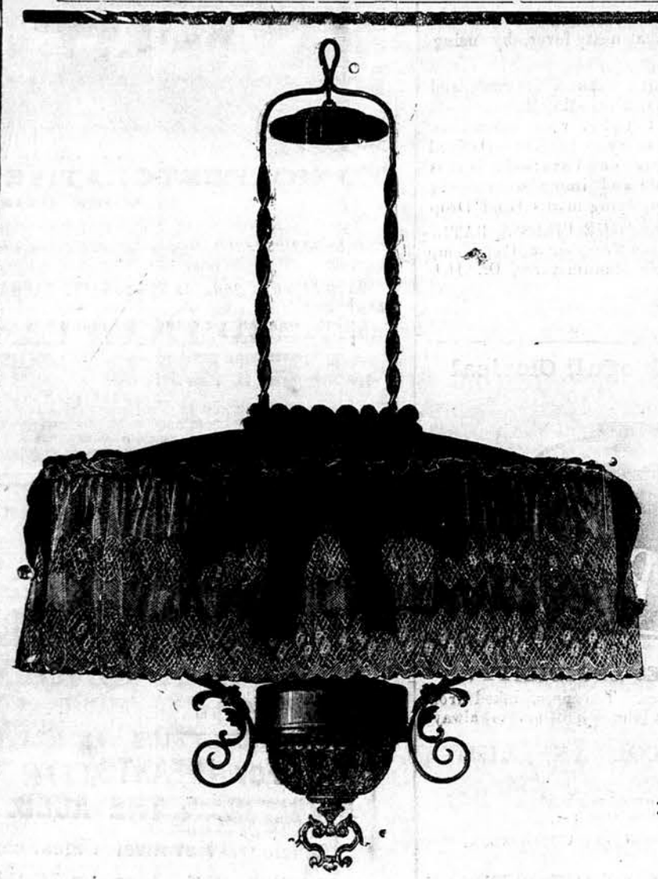

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